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FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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LAWLESSNESS IN INDUSTRY MUST END, SAYS PRESIDENT; ASKS FEDERAL COAL AGENCY

Mr. Harding, Addressing Congress, Wants Labor Board's Powers Increased

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—President Harding in his address to Congress and the country today strongly denounced acts of lawlessness in both the railway and coal strikes, declared his determination to use all the power of the Government to maintain transportation and sustain the right of men to work without intimidation or attack by strikers.

Immediate legislation to enable the Federal Government to prevent profiteering in coal in interstate commerce, and the appointment of a Congressional commission to investigate every phase of coal production, sale and distribution, with the view to putting the coal industry on a sound economic basis and thereby make a recurrence of strikes less likely, was urged by Mr. Harding as of the utmost importance.

President Is Caustic

Seldom has a President of the United States used such caustic language in condemning outrages against law and order as that used by Mr. Harding in his address before Congress this afternoon.

"Deserted transcontinental trains in the desert regions of the southwest," he said, "have revealed the cruelty and contempt for law on the part of some of the railway employees, who have conspired to paralyze transportation, and lawlessness and violation in a hundred places, have revealed the failure of the striking unions to hold their faces to law observance. Men who refused to strike and who have braved insults and assaults and risked their lives to serve a public need have been cruelly attacked."

The President was equally outspoken in denouncing the massacre of miners at Herrin, Ill. In this connection he said, "In that butchery of human beings, wrought in madness, it is alleged that two aliens were murdered. This act adds to the outraged sense of American justice the humiliation which lies in the Federal Government's confessed lack of authority to punish that unutterable crime.

"Had it happened in any other land than our own, and the wrath of righteous justice were not effectively expressed, we should have pitied the civilization that would tolerate and sorrow for the government unwilling or unable to mete out just punishment.

Proposes Federal Coal Bureau

"I have felt the deep current of popular resentment that the federal government has not sought to efface this blot from our national shield, that the federal government has been tolerant of the mockery of local inquiry and the failure of justice in Illinois. It is the regrettable truth that the federal government cannot act under the law. But the bestowal of the jurisdiction necessary to enable federal courts to act appropriately will open the way to punish barbarity and butchery at Herrin or elsewhere, no matter in whose name or for what purpose the insufferable outrage is committed."

The President reviewed his efforts toward mediating the disputes in the coal and railway strikes. He told of the Government's efforts to restrain profiteering in coal during the present emergency. But some operators flatly refused to co-operate. Therefore, the President said he felt it necessary to recommend some form of temporary legislation to control distribution and prices. In this connection, he said:

"If I may have your approval, I recommend immediate provision for a temporary national agency, with needed capital, to purchase, sell, and distribute coal which is carried in interstate shipment. I do not mean that all interstate coal shall be handled by such a federal organization; perhaps none will be necessary, but it will restore its capital to the public treasury and will be the instrumentality of guarding the public interest, where private conscience is insensible to public need."

Labor Board Powerless

How the railroads and labor organizations had flouted decisions of the United States Railway Labor Board was told by the executive. "The Railroad Labor Board," he said, "was created by Congress for the express purpose of hearing and deciding disputes between the carriers and their employees, so that no controversy might lead to an interruption in interstate transportation."

But the board is powerless to enforce its decisions, the executive pointed out. It cannot impose penalties on either side for disregarding its decisions. Mr. Harding said, "The decisions of the board must be made enforceable and effective against carriers and employees alike."

The President declared that a disposition to warfare on unions had in some degree been responsible for the strikes and have hindered a quick settlement. He said the Government has no sympathy for this element of disorder in the ranks of industry; that in the present industrial troubles the Administration has striven to be impartial.

Text of President's Address

By The Associated Press

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18

The text of President Harding's address follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

It is manifestly my duty to bring to your attention the industrial situation

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WARREN S. STONE STILL OPTIMISTIC

Constituents Must Ratify Agreement in Rail Strike Is Opinion of Union Leader

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (By The Associated Press)—Belief that no definite agreement for settlement of the shop crafts strike would be reached today was expressed by Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, shortly before 1 o'clock on leaving the conference between brotherhood men and executives.

After having attended the session for two hours, Mr. Stone left for the uptown hotel where shop crafts leaders are quartered for a conference.

Mr. Stone said he was still optimistic about the outcome. He explained he did not believe there could be a settlement today because whatever plan they had would have to be referred by both sides to their constituents.

The other four leaders serving on the mediation committee of the brotherhoods followed Mr. Stone out of the meeting and hurried to the hotel.

The general impression prevailing around the conference chamber at the noon recess was that some definite program was under discussion.

Mr. Stone Has Proposal

Mr. Stone, before leaving for the conference with Labor leaders uptown, implied he had a definite proposition to put before them.

Neither Howard Elliott nor Julius K. Kruttschnitt, members of the executive committee, would comment on this when they left the chamber, asserting that anything Mr. Stone said was up to him. As for themselves, they declined to say whether any definite program was under discussion or whether agreement had been reached on any part of it.

Edward F. Grable, head of the maintenance of way workers, today refuted reports that a strike of maintenance of way men was imminent. He said certain roads already had made concessions, thereby averting strikes, and that the case of the rest of the workers would be laid before the Railroad Labor Board in Chicago on Aug. 28.

William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, arrived from Washington this morning and joined the other labor leaders uptown. J. G. Luherson, head of the train despatchers' organization, arrived last night.

Immediately upon his arrival, Mr. Johnston went into conference with B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor, and leaders of the shop crafts.

Ready to Co-operate

In a formal statement, Mr. Johnston said:

"We are not organized to antagonize the railroads. We stand ready at all times to co-operate with them. We hope and believe that the present difficulties can be adjusted amicably. That's why we are here."

At a conference between Mr. Jewell and the mediation committee which preceded the session with executives, it was understood a more definite proposal for a settlement had been worked out, but nothing concerning its nature could be learned from official sources.

"It is the duty of those who wish to see an amicable settlement of the strike—and I assume this includes every one—to refrain from speculation about the negotiations or the outcome at this time. The task of the mediation committee is a delicate one. The less rocking of the boat the better will be their chances of success."

Several new figures appeared this morning at the headquarters of the Association of Railway Executives, where the parley was being held.

At labor headquarters, Martin F. Ryan, head of the carmen's organizations, declined to comment on the progress of negotations, but said his men had nothing to worry about, whatever the outcome. He claimed that they were 100 per cent organized and that all had walked out. Admitting that roads had had some success

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URUGUAY BACKING MOVE TO DISPLACE MONROE DOCTRINE

Resentment Toward United States Seen in Effort to Supplant De Facto Law

PANAMA, Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence)—American residents on the Isthmus are interested in a report that Uruguay will propose a new Pan-American doctrine at the next Pan-American congress, which will meet at Santiago de Chile next year. The proposals which will be submitted by Uruguay are, in substance, that a mutual guarantee be given of complete national independence and territorial integrity to all countries, with a further guarantee of assistance should any nation, member of the congress, commit an act of aggression upon another member nation.

Despite the fact that revolutions have been prevalent from time to time, especially in the Latin-American countries, it is pointed out as a significant fact by citizens of those countries that no American nation, save only the United States and Chile, ever has taken a foot of territory, a cent of indemnity, or in any way interfered with the integrity of another. In the case of the United States, they state that she acquired more than half of her territory from Spain or former Spanish colonies, and, on more than one occasion, has interfered in the affairs of the smaller countries at times when they apparently were unable to stand alone.

With this idea in view, it is plain to see that Uruguay's proposals are directed against the politics of the North American country, and for this particular reason the proposals are most acceptable to Panamans.

Never Wholly Satisfactory

To the citizens of the United States, of course, the Monroe Doctrine suffices. To Latin-Americans, however, this de facto and not de jure international law—enunciated, interpreted and applied solely by the United States—never has been entirely satisfactory. Therefore, it is most natural that when a proposal is set forth that practically would supersede the Monroe Doctrine, the peoples of the countries south of the Rio Grande are much more interested than are Americans.

The smaller nations—Panama, Nicaragua and others in Central America, as well as Cuba—which are more or less under the tutelage of the United States, are most desirous for absolute independence, as were the North American Colonies a century and a half ago, even though the American tutelage may be beneficial to them. As a consequence, they seize any proposal that will tend to strengthen the hands of the Latin-Americans. Judged by press reports in Panama and neighboring countries, no intra-American question ever has aroused the intense interest that has followed the announcement of Uruguay's intended proposals.

"Pan-Americanism Rarely Heard

The term "Pan-Americanism," incidentally, has become almost obsolete in the countries mentioned, due to the fact that it implies American initiative and leadership. The term now employed is intra-Americanism, which does not carry the reminder of an organization where the large exerts more influence than the small. The latter expression is intended to convey the idea of a "confederacy of fully independent members."

The mental attitude of interested leaders is worthy of note. A few months ago two delegates from the League of Nations, one of them Julian Nogueira, head of the Latin division of the League, made an extended tour of the Isthmus and other Latin-American countries, ostensibly for the purpose of inducing the Government of Panama and others to agree to submit their future differences to the International Court at The Hague. These men consistently spoke of "Latin-American solidarity" and not at all of "Pan-Americanism." They intimated that the League would consider the establishment of two subsidiary offices for the consideration and co-ordination of Latin-American affairs—one in Panama and the other either in Montevideo or Rio de Janeiro.

Speaks of Closer Relations

At the present time, there is in Panama Dr. Arturo Prado, the personal representative of President

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Hungary Applies for Admission to League

By The Associated Press

Geneva, Aug. 18

FORMAL application from Hungary for admission into membership of the League of Nations was received today by the league secretariat. The application will be acted upon at the September meeting of the assembly.

BRITAIN PROTESTS SEIZURE OF SHIPS

Makes Representations to Moscow About the Action of the Georgian Government

LONDON, Aug. 18—The seizure of British oil tankers at Batum by the Georgian authorities is, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands, being made the subject of representations to Moscow by the British Government. There has recently been a strong anti-British campaign carried on in Georgia and the property of various business houses and individuals has been seized on what grounds is not yet known.

It is uncertain whether the seizure of the British oil tankers is part of this general policy, or whether, as is more probable, it is because the Bolsheviki consider the vessels in question come under the terms of the ships' nationalization decree of 1918, whereby all privately owned ships were expropriated to the Government, but the British Government has asked information concerning the Georgian Government's action.

Georgia, of course, is federated with the Soviet Republic, claiming full sovereign rights, but when asked to explain any unusual action is apt to point to Moscow and say like the famous schoolboy, "Please, teacher, the other boy did it, sir," while Moscow repudiates responsibility with equal vehemence.

The present trouble is likely to follow this course and a serious outcome is improbable.

FASCISTI OPPOSE JUGOSLAV TREATY'S ADOPTION BY ITALY

By Special Cable

ROME, Aug. 18—The congress of the Fascisti at Milan on Wednesday discussed Italy's foreign policy. Signor Dudan, Dalmatian deputy, presented a resolution which gained the approval of the congress, intrusting to its parliamentary group the task of opposing the ratification of the treaty with Jugoslavia. The congress also examined the question of extension of Fascism among Italian colonies abroad.

Police authorities have raided all political clubs in Rome in a search for arms, but the raids produced no results.

Fifty-five thousand railwaymen who participated in the last strike have been denounced to the Government for punishment and 111 will be dismissed. The Socialist deputies insist that the railwaymen shall not be punished. According to Signor Facta's promises, he would pardon the strikers if they return to work immediately. The Socialists threaten serious measures if the dismissals are not revoked.

DE ALVEAR UNABLE TO VISIT UNITED STATES

PARIS, Aug. 18—Before leaving Paris today en route to Buenos Aires, President-Elect De Alvear of Argentina asked the Associated Press to convey to the American people his deep disappointment at being unable to accept the invitation of President Harding to visit the United States.

He said in a tone in which his regret was fully reflected: "I suppose it will be six or seven years before I can fulfill my desire to visit your beautiful country."

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SIR JOHN BRADBURY TO VISIT BERLIN, TO CONSULT GERMANS

New Method of Seeking Compromise Opposed Outside Reparation Commission

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 18—Sir. John Bradbury, British member and M. Mauclere, French delegate of the Reparation Commission, who was at the head of the committee of guarantees recently in Berlin, are arranging to visit the German capital before the Reparation Commission comes to a decision. There is considerable opposition outside the commission to this method of seeking an understanding with the German Government. Publicists who apparently suspect that arrangements are being made—they cannot yet know definitely for the utmost secrecy is observed—are already protesting that the decisions must be taken in Paris and not elsewhere. This is of course true but it seems desirable first to consult with the German Government.

Entitled to State Case

There is little doubt that Germany is entitled to state her case to the Reparation Commission in making a demand for a moratorium and that the delegates are obliged to examine the representatives of Germany on the possibilities. It is recognized that unless there is to be a deadlock in the commission, as there was at the London conference, some new ground must be broken. Therefore, apart from the wider schemes already outlined, it is immediately necessary to discuss the new conditions attaching to the moratorium.

Guarantee proposals which were rejected at London can hardly be accepted at Paris. But some other guarantees are being considered and it is necessary that they should be accepted by France, England and Germany. There is every desire for a compromise. The difficulty is that any new concessions by Germany may put the Government and especially Dr. Andreas Hermes, the German Finance Minister, in jeopardy. As Dr. Hermes, in the opinion of all who have had dealings with him, is genuinely endeavoring in spite of certain opposition in Germany to meet the views of the commission it would be regarded as unfortunate were he to be overthrown.

Sir John Bradbury's Position

Sir John requests the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor to make his personal position clear. It is true as stated that he hopes to retire in November, but he does not wish his retirement to have an air of resignation. It was arranged in June that he should continue till Nov. 30. The British Government is desirous that he should prolong his period of office, but at present he sees no reason why he should go on. The fact is that he has found the work of the commission very strenuous for years and feels that he is entitled to a rest. The point is that he is not in disagreement with his own Government, to whom he is responsible and the fact of his disagreement with his colleagues on the commission could not determine his resignation.

M. Dubois May Remain

As for M. Dubois, whose resignation was rumored, it is probable that in the new search for a compromise he will remain.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that it was President Millerand who stopped the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

WET SQUAD COMBING STREETS OF CHICAGO FOR BEER ADVOCATES

Big Force of Solicitors Starts Final Drive to Round Up 500,000 Names to Assure Putting Liquor Question on Ballot

POSTERS ARE ALREADY PREPARED FOR USE IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Motorists Will Be Enlisted to Promote Wet Cause by Windshield Stickers—Propaganda Will Reach Hands of Every Voter

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are conducting a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Maintenance of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a failure. 3. Careful selection of candidates for public offices with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and aiming at control of the next House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort to bring political pressure to bear on amenable officeholders of whatever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—The wets have opened their final drive in Illinois to complete their beer and wine petition—the biggest, they declare, that has ever been filed on any proposition in the United States. They promise 500,000 names, twice as many as are needed to put a question on the November ballot.

The spurt at the finish is being made in Chicago. This week the Illinois division of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition threw 60 men into the down-town districts with petitions. "By Tuesday we shall go over the 500,000 mark," Harry de Joannis, state director of the Illinois division, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Our campaign in Illinois, outside of Chicago, is practically finished. We sent 200,000 names for down state and we have them. City after city in dry territory met its quota. My aim was to get an equal distribution of signatures over the State, and we have accomplished it. Chicago's quota was fixed at 300,000. We started this week to round this out, and we shall have no difficulty at all in doing it.

To Be Filed Ahead of Time

"The limit for filing at the state capital is Sept. 7 but we are planning to file on Sept. 1. This will be the greatest petition that has ever been gotten up in this country on any subject whatever.

"There will be a mass meeting in the Coliseum, in Chicago, the night before the petitions are started toward the capital. They will fill a large truck, and probably we shall parade them through the down-town district here before taking them to the Coliseum. They will be accompanied by an automobile parade through the State, passing through cities on the way to the capital.

"Invitations will be wired probably today to Governor Edwards of New Jersey and to Senator Reed of Missouri to address the mass meeting.

"You never can feel certain about anything until it is settled, and if the petition for a state vote on beer and wine, allowing the people to voice their sentiments on this question, is accepted for the ballot, we shall then open our election campaign.

"Posters have been prepared for months. We shall have mass meetings in the larger cities and send out speakers through the State to make a vigorous campaign."

Signatures Cost Two Cents Each

Mr. de Joannis reported that the first day's efforts of the 60 workers in Chicago had brought in between 12,000 and 15,000 names. It had been found by experience, he said, that it cost about 2 cents to get a signature and, accordingly, these "shock troops" were being paid that amount for each signature they turned in. Each was assigned a corner and careful check was made on names turned in. Morning meetings for reports are held daily.

Meantime names continue to come in from Illinois outside of Chicago. Mr. de Joannis said he had addressed 100,000 letters in the last week to persons down State who had already signed the petitions, asking them to send in 10 more names each. Through a clever arrangement of the letter, it has only to be folded over and returned, carrying names filled in duly for inclusion as part of the great petition.

Mr. de Joannis showed a large stack of these replies, totaling several thousand names, which he said had been received on the first morning mail of the day. These were purely voluntary replies, he noted, without expense to the division beyond printing.

Return postage was not attached. Further, the answers supply the organization with names of a large number of persons who are interested to the point of getting others to sign, since each letter bears the name of the person to whom it is addressed.

Careful Attention to Details

The care with which the wet campaign in Illinois has been prepared is illustrated in the plans for the Coliseum mass meeting, laid months ago. Posters and stickers were printed weeks ago.

A quarter of a million stickers for automobile windshields, bearing the Liberty Bell, have been ordered and

"LAW AND ORDER" IS CAMPAIGN CRY

Massachusetts in Line With Balance of Country in Fight for Conscientious Officials

Pre-election issues in national, state, and local political campaigns being vigorously prosecuted throughout the United States are crystallizing definitely into a universal sentiment—the unswerving enforcement of law and order—according to close observers of the trend of politics. This ideal for which Calvin Coolidge victoriously contended during the Boston police strike of 1919 and which eventuated in his elevation from the Governorship of Massachusetts to the Vice-Presidency, is not only the keynote in nearly all the important primary contests in Massachusetts, but daily is becoming more pronounced throughout the Nation.

Popular demand is being heard everywhere for candidates pledged to this paramount issue, with its numerous phases, among them: international law and order, strict observance of law and order in the enforcement of prohibition, industrial law and order, governmental administration on an impartial law and order basis. Candidates in Massachusetts, particularly, have their ears to the ground and are heeding the insistent demand.

Joseph Walker, former Speaker of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

TAMMANY ORDERS WET LABEL ON CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

Resolution Regarded as Challenge to Republicans to Define Their Attitude

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, it was learned today, has gone on record that every Democratic candidate for Congress in New York County shall declare himself in favor of modification of the Volstead Law and the legalizing of the manufacture and sale of "light wine and beer."

The Tammany chieftain, as sponsor for the following resolution just passed by the executive committee of the Democratic Party in the County of New York, virtually has issued a challenge to all Republican congressional aspirants and has brought the question of law enforcement or liquor anarchy to the fore on New York's political battleground:

Whereas recent events give striking proof of the fact that a substantial majority of our people resent the unwarrantable interference with their personal freedom and favor a modification of the Volstead Act to permit light wines and beer,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Democratic County Committee of the County of New York, in meeting assembled, recommend that all candidates of the Democratic party in the County of New York for the House of Representatives be required to pledge themselves to use their efforts and energies in support of measures in Congress designed to modify the Volstead Act so as to permit the manufacture, under proper regulations, of light wines and beers.

Commenting on this departure from Tammany's usual policy of reticence and evasion, today's World, which is wet, says editorially, under the caption, "Facing the Volstead Issue":

As an example of complete political honesty toward the Volstead law the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of New York County Democrats deserves the study of every candidate for a place in the House or Senate throughout the country.

With this statement of policy to guide him no voter in New York County need remain in doubt as to what he is advocating in regard to prohibition when he casts his ballot for a Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress. Democratic candidates from the county will favor a modification of the enforcement law, or if they do not will be obliged to make their stand perfectly clear.

Prohibition enforcement is a vital and growing issue. No man who has not the courage to speak out on the subject should be allowed to represent a constituency at Washington. If the Democratic committee forces a show-down it will have done the country a service, whether the Volstead Act is modified or retained as it is.

So far no word as to the position of the Republican County Committee on the prohibition issue has been forthcoming. Most of the Republican congressional candidates are for "law enforcement," but this is a loose term and he who gives it utterance may be a wet with the desire to modify the Volstead law and enforce a new "light wine and beer" law.

From now on, however, the wet and dry issue in New York County will be more clearly defined.

William M. Calder and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., United States senators, are believed to be pronounced wets. Both voted against the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law. Mr. Calder is up for re-election. The Tammany decision may force him to make a specific and clear announcement of his position.

ENTENTE POWERS DECLINE TO RECOGNIZE STATE OF IONIA

Concede to Greece Right to Take Provisional Measures Only to Safeguard Liberty of Inhabitants

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Aug. 18—The Allies have refused to recognize the right of the Greek Government to declare Ionia an autonomous state. They have, however, conceded the right to take provisional measures, military or civil, to safeguard the liberty of the Greek inhabitants in the coastal zone of Asia Minor. Their decision is embodied in a reply to the recent Hellenic proclamation and is made through the chargé d'affaires here.

Special emphasis is laid on the fact that while no objection will be raised to measures of a temporary character reservation is made by the entente governments regarding the right of Greece to establish a new régime in the territory in question.

Disappointment is expressed at the reply. It is held that the situation in the Levant demands action and that the continued prosecution of Christians by the Kemalist Turks is causing uneasiness which the authorities find difficult to allay. On the other hand allowance is made for political entanglements and the handicap to powers that are in sympathy with Greek aspirations which is seen in their effort to maintain friendly relations with neighbors. Hence the relative calm apparent in diplomatic circles.

In the political arena, little comment is heard about the action of the Allies, a fact which may be accounted parties, the Federal, the Union and for by the influence which the new the Middle Class, are exerting in the internal politics of the country.

shipment started. These are being held back until the right moment. The legend is:

Ring It Again.
Vote Yes.
Modify Prohibition Laws.

All these preparations are reminiscent of the dry campaigns before prohibition. Then the wets were on the inside looking out and the drys were doing the fighting. Today the situation is reversed, the drys are holding the fort and the wets have to take up the campaign methods of their adversaries.

In Illinois they are turning them handily to their own use. In 4-foot posters, already prepared and tried out in the primary campaign, they make this appeal:

Question for Ballot

"Personal rights are above personal politics. See that the men you vote for answer 'Yes' to this question: Shall the existing state and federal prohibitory laws be modified so as to permit the manufacture of BEER (containing less than 4 per cent by volume of alcohol) and LIGHT WINES for HOME CONSUMPTION? Sign the petition. Get membership blank. Become member of the Illinois division of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition. 1608 Monroe Building, Chicago."

That is the question that the wets seek through their petition to get on the Illinois ballot this fall.

A second 4-foot poster has this message:

"Trust no man with your vote who cannot say 'YES' or 'NO' to this question right out loud!"

Then follows the question and the invitation to join the association.

The appeal the division is making to the people who have signed its petitions to send them more names starts:

"We need your help in this fight," and carries this message:

Dear Friend:—We ask you to give 30 minutes of your time to the cause of personal freedom and sane legislation. We need your signature on our petition for the amendment of the Volstead act to restore the manufacture, sale and use of beer and light wines.

It is our object to secure 500,000 names so that our chief opponents—the Anti-Saloon League, the W. C. T. U. and other so-called reform organizations—cannot possibly prevent or challenge the placing of this question on the ballot before the people of Illinois in November.

Your previous signature to our petition encourages us to believe that you will be anxious to help us to get rid of the army of reform spies and informers, who are pursuing their pernicious work only by virtue of the increasing taxes by which we are all burdened.

In order to make assurance doubly sure, will you obtain the signatures of 10 qualified voters on the inclosed petition and return it to us properly signed during the next 48 hours? Get your wife and your voting relations to sign it; get the signatures of your neighbors or of your business associates and fellow workers. See that the signatures are written plainly, because we have to copy them. Help us to help you.

Yours very truly,
HARRY DE JOANNIS,
State Director.

Wisconsin Drys Seek to Arouse Voters to Danger of Losing Control in Assembly

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 14 (Special)—Prohibition forces in Wisconsin, are thoroughly alive to their greatest danger—apathy—in the battle for continued control of the Legislature and are planning heroic measures to overcome this peril.

The fact that they thoroughly sense the danger of a tremendous stay-at-home vote and are working to rouse the voters to action through the efforts of the thousands of supporters of law and order enrolled in church membership, is an augury that a great deal will be accomplished, before the state primary on Sept. 5, to hold the State in line for the prohibition amendment and the Volstead Act.

Tests of Strength

On rigid test votes taken during the session of the last Legislature the drys mustered in the Assembly 51 votes to 49 for the wets. On subsequent roll calls the dry strength ran up to 53 or 54 votes on different occasions, but 51 votes measured their assured power.

In the state Senate these same definite tests showed an absolute dry strength of 19 votes to 14 for the wets. The dry vote was at times increased to 22, but 19 was the figure that could be relied upon.

This proves that the enemies and the friends of the saloon in Wisconsin are almost evenly matched. The narrow margin also points to a close and interesting race this autumn.

But in addition to the apathy of the drys and the neck-and-neck standing of the contestants, another factor of importance is the reapportionment of the legislative districts which is operating to the disadvantage of the drys. The Assembly reapportionment has thrown three dry country districts into three city districts that are wet. In Jefferson County there were formerly two districts. The drys could carry one, but now that the two districts have been consolidated into one the drys admit that their cause is hopeless there.

Wets Gain Power

In Winnebago County there used to be three districts. The drys were all-powerful in the North Oshkosh district, but the South Oshkosh district has been combined with it, making the wets supreme there. The district taken from Winnebago County has been given to wet Milwaukee County.

In Waushara County, where there were two districts, both dry, there is now only one. The district taken from this county has been added to Racine County, but the drys believe they can carry it.

These illustrations of the workings of the reapportionment make it clear, assert the drys, that they must win four or five new assemblymen to make up for the losses they are sure to suffer by the redistricting.

An unusual situation has developed as a result of the reapportionment of the senatorial districts. Rock County, dry territory, now has a senator to itself, but unfortunately the drys were unable to get a candidate to file nomination papers. As the county is strongly Republican, its candidate, Thomas Nolan, is practically certain of election in this dry district. And yet he was the wet floor leader in the Assembly of 1919.

While wet Milwaukee gains a senator, the drys are confident of holding their majority in the Senate. A strong point in their favor is that they have a great preponderance of the hold-over senators—ten against six for the wets. State senators in Wisconsin are elected for four-year terms and assemblymen for two-year terms. The real wet-and-dry battleground this year will be in the assembly districts.

Plan to Arouse Voters

"We have a fighting chance to retain our control of the Legislature, and we have our fighting clothes on," said R. P. Hutton, state superintendent of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League, in reviewing the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Apathy is our point of attack. There are 1,527,000 voters in Wisconsin, yet only 505,000 voted at the last primary—less than one-third.

"We are now directing our activities solely to the 200,000 men and women of voting age who are connected with churches and Sunday schools that federate and co-operate with the Anti-Saloon League. We shall mail to each of these voters five copies of a letter and five copies of a statement showing the records of the candidates for the Legislature. The letter will urge the one to whom it is addressed to go to the polls on primary day and to deliver the other letters and records to four other voters and get them to vote.

"In this way we shall reach 1,000,000 voters. We believe this will be productive of the most beneficial results to our cause. Wisconsin is for law enforcement. All that is needed is to quicken the conscience of the electorate, to bring to the voters of the State a realization of what a blow the loss of a dry Legislature would be to the home and all the precious things it stands for, and to arouse the anti-saloon army to the great importance of voting on primary day."

Michigan Wets Campaigning to Elect Representative From Big Mining Districts

DETROIT, Aug. 14 (Special Correspondence)—In the Twelfth Michigan Congressional District the Michigan division of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition is making a systematic fight to elect a wet representative. This district comprises eight counties in the Upper Peninsula. In these counties are all the Michigan copper mines and some of the iron mines. A goodly portion of the mining population emigrated from southern and southeastern European countries.

The present Representative for the district is W. Frank James, whose father was a copper miner. Mr. James, first elected in 1914 and re-elected three times, is a pronounced progressive, having advocated the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt at the National Republican Convention in 1912.

Favors Modification of Volstead Act

His opponent in the Republican primaries, which will be held Sept. 12, is Martin S. McDonough of Iron County, where there are extensive iron mines. Two years ago McDonough was a candidate in the primaries against Mr. James, and the latter won by a comfortable majority. Mr. James is not a conspicuous dry, but as Mr. McDonough in public addresses has declared that, if sent to Congress, he will vote for a modification of the Volstead Act to the extent of legalizing beer and light wines for beverages, while Mr. James has not pledged himself to do so, the national wet organization is doing its best to have the Iron County candidate nominated.

The Michigan Anti-Saloon League, which has headquarters at Lansing, is supporting Mr. James, who is confident that he will win in the primaries. As in virtually all Michigan districts, a nomination in this district is equivalent to election.

The wet and dry issue has been injected into four other districts, but the candidates in these districts are not making their chief fight on that question. These districts are the First and Thirteenth, which comprise the city of Detroit, and the Sixth and Seventh. The two present members of the Detroit district, George P. Codd and Vincent M. Brennan, both Republicans, are not candidates for re-election. In both the First and Thirteenth districts there are men seeking the nomination who declare that, if elected, they will vote with the wets, but they are candidates of lesser importance.

Industrial Issue Stressed

The candidates regarded as having the best chance to win are Charles T. Bragg, president of the Detroit Board of Water Commissioners, and George Lord, at present a state representative. These men will go before the people solely on the issue that so important an industrial center as Detroit should be represented by men who understand industrial conditions. Among the men who say they would modify the Volstead Act are Walter Thayer, formerly attached to the Wayne County prosecuting attorney's office, Edward J. McCarthy and Sol Bloomgarten, all of Detroit.

In the Sixth District, which also contains a considerable portion of the automobile manufacturing industry of Wayne County, in which Detroit is located, a new representative will be chosen to succeed Patrick H. Kelley, now campaigning for the nomination for United States Senator, as opposed to Charles E. Townsend. One of the three Republican candidates is Grant M. Hudson, of Lansing, an ordained Baptist clergyman, although he has been engaged in other activities for the last 20 years.

In the campaign of 1916, when Michigan adopted a prohibition amendment to the state constitution, Mr. Hudson was superintendent of the state Anti-Saloon League. He has publicly declared that he is not now seeking a seat in Congress on the wet and dry issue, but he is known to be definitely opposed to any easing of the Volstead Act. Hence the wets of the district are arrayed against him, with most of them understood to be supporting William W. Blackney of Flint.

Banker Classed as Dry

The third Republican candidate in this district is Thaddeus D. Seeley, Mayor of Pontiac, a banker, and engaged in several other activities. Mr. Blackney's political affiliations heretofore have been with the so-called liberals, and for this reason the wets favor him as against Mr. Seeley, who, while never classed as a prohibitionist, has always stood for strict enforcement of the law.

In the Seventh District Lewis C. Cramton, who has been the district's member since 1912, has long been a leader within the Republican Party in the fight against the liquor traffic. The wets are well aware that they can expect no favors from him in Congress. There is a large vote of German stock in this district, yet Mr. Cramton has always received the full Republican vote. He is opposed this year by James McCaron, a wholesale merchant of Port Huron, who will be favored by voters who want light wines and beer.

Mr. Haynes Confident Dry Law Will Continue Unmodified

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 18—Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, in an address prepared for last night under the auspices of the New Jersey Council of Churches, prophesied that the Eighteenth Amendment would never be modified or nullified. He appealed to the country to support it in the elections this year of candidates who have "come out wholly and patriotically on the side of law and order."

The Commissioner expressed belief that the Nineteenth Amendment, in giving women the ballot, had made sure that the Eighteenth Amendment and the legislation for enforcing it would live on forever without change.

PLANE PILOT HELD AS BOOTLEGGER

Capture in Mexico Believed to Solve Source of Supply

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—The mystery surrounding the appedrance from time to time of liberal supplies of intoxicants along the southwestern border of the United States has been solved partially at least by the confiscation of an American airplane across the line in Mexico, which is said to have been preparing to make a northward flight with a large cargo of liquors for United States markets. The capture was made by Mexican authorities, and with the plane and its freight, its owner and pilot, Irving Davis, an American, was taken into custody, according to official advices received here.

The authorities at Neuvo Laredo some weeks ago sent several agents across the border on "special duty" in Texas, with orders to get evidence if possible in support of the theory that American airplanes were smuggling dutiable merchandise into Mexico and returning with cargoes of wet goods. These agents were successful in obtaining the required evidence, it is stated, and the capture of the machine followed. It is alleged merchandise smuggled from Texas had been unloaded and a part of the return cargo of liquor was on board for the homeward trip.

Twelve cases of whisky are said to have been taken from the plane, with several cases of wines and other liquors. The motor truck from which the liquors were being transferred also was seized with such of its contents as had not been removed.

GEN. GOURAUD INSPECTS FORT

BEIRUT, Syria, July 20 (Special Correspondence)—General Gouraud was a recent visitor at the residence of the Governor-General of the Grand Lebanon at Beit-Eddine. The visit included an inspection of the Seraiah, the fortress and the prison.

Man Beaten on Refusal to Sign Beer Petition

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Aug. 18

PROTEST against the slugging of a former soldier who refused to sign the beer and wine petition now being circulated on Chicago streets has been made to C. C. Fitzmorris, chief of police, by E. J. Davis, district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. He challenges the right of petition circulators to use the streets without council permit. Mr. Davis forwarded an affidavit from C. C. Costas, who put in two years in France, declaring that when he had called a policeman, he himself had been arrested with the others, and that his assailant had falsely sworn that the former soldier had struck him first. John P. Lyle, city alderman and leader of the drys in the City Council, appeared in court for Costas. The judge discharged the case over Mr. Lyle's protest. The squad of men getting signatures to these petitions are stationed at busy corners over the city and buttonhole passers-by for their names.

TARIFF NEARING VOTE IN SENATE

Administration Leaders Say Bill Will Be Enacted Into Law by Last of September

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Administration leaders at the capital gave assurances today that the tariff bill, scheduled to pass the Senate by tomorrow at least, would be enacted into law by the end of September, regardless of the coming Congressional elections.

Negotiations between Senate and House leaders are said to have progressed to a point where the latter are on the verge of accepting the foreign-valuation plan written into the bill by the Senate as the basis of tariff making. Should the Senate win this point the rest would be comparatively easy sailing, as the House would be compelled to agree to the Senate measure if the tariff really is to be enacted at this session.

Among the House leaders, however, Philip P. Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas, chairman of the Rules Committee, is of the opinion that the House will stand by its own American valuation plan. If it does, plans for rushing the tariff through conference in three or possibly four weeks, will have to be abandoned. Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is father of the American plan. He would put up a hard fight to retain it in the bill. Mr. Fordney is absent from the capital, however.

The tariff will be sent to conference Monday. President Harding has been assured of this. Furthermore, the President has been informed by the Republican whip, Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, that the Republican conferees would be for the bill. Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, third ranking member of the Finance Committee, is expected to be shut out of the conference. Republican leaders believe that point will be settled without much of a fight. His place probably will be taken by George P. McLean (R.), Senator from Connecticut, who is favorable to the measure.

Senator La Follette is oppored to the bill, Republican leaders say, and therefore is not entitled to be one of the conferees, who should be favorably disposed toward it. In other words, so far as the tariff is concerned, he is not a Republican. He may protest vigorously but it is certain that he will be kept off the committee.

In selecting their own conferees, the Democrats face considerable of a problem also. John Sharp Williams of Mississippi is in line for appointment as one of the ranking members of the Finance Committee. The Democrats, however, are planning to substitute Andrieus A. Jones, Senator from New Mexico. If they do this they cannot very well protest if the Republicans ignore the seniority rule in naming their conferees.

The Senate has concluded action on committee amendments, and today the bill, already overburdened with amendments, was open to general attack. The hardest fights are coming on the dye schedule, raw wool, sugar, cotton and gloves and similar schedules written on sectional lines.

In placing tariff duties last night on dyes and other coal tar products which were declared by opponents to be equivalent to an embargo, Republicans and Democrats split on the issue. The new duties are based on American instead of foreign valuation—an option framers of the tariff had desired to leave to the President—and are:

On coal tar dye intermediates 10½ cents per pound and 75 per cent ad valorem; in place of the old rates of 7 cents and 50 per cent, and on finished dyes and coal tar products 10½ cents a pound and 40 per cent instead of 7 cents and 60 per cent.

Now that the bill has been brought out of the committee of the whole and into the open Senate, this and

Clash Expected Over Sugar

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, was confident today the Senate would sustain on a final vote his high tariff wall against Cuban sugars, which Democratic opponents openly charge is equivalent to levying an additional burden of $200,000,000 annually on the sugar consuming public for the benefit of the beet sugar industry.

Senate forces were aligned today for a sharp clash on the sugar schedule, with Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, one of the minority leaders, prepared to take a leading part in the fight to restore the lower rates of the emergency tariff.

In the general melee in which the Senate finds itself on the verge of passing the tariff, opponents of the beet sugar group were compelled to admit that they were making a losing fight to reduce the sugar schedule forced upon the Senate by the Finance Committee. Irvine L. Lenroot, insurgent Republican from Wisconsin, who is out to fight the sugar rates, admitted as much. With debate limited today to 10 minutes for each senator it was claimed that the advantage lies with the Finance Committee.

Senator Harrison intends to prove by the tariff commission figures that the proposed rates most decidedly will affect the price of sugar in this country to the consumer, contrary to the arguments and figures compiled by Senator Smoot. He declared today there is no need of such a decided increase over the emergency tariff rates for the protection of the beet sugar growers and producers against the importations from Cuba.

When the emergency tariff rates were written, he said, the price of Cuban sugar was 1½ cents a pound, with a great surplus on hand. Now the price in face of a decided shortage is 4 cents.

Senator Smoot's attempt to penalize the sugar consumers of America with a high duty because Cuban planters would not accept his suggestion that they limit their production to 2,500,000 tons has precipitated one of the warmest fights the Senate has witnessed since the tariff has been under consideration.

His supporters deny that Major-General Enoch H. Crowder, President Harding's adviser and personal representative in Cuba, acted with the knowledge of the President when he conveyed to President Zayas of Cuba the letter of Senator Smoot demanding that Cuba limit its sugar production. In these negotiations it is charged that there was an implied threat that if Cuba did not acquiesce the Senate immediately would impose a high tariff wall against Cuban cane sugar importations to this country.

Senator Harrison, he said today, intends to stress this point in the final Senate debate.

The attention of the Senate has been directed to a statement said to have been made by Aurelio Alvarez, president of the Cuban Senate, August 11, in which he stated that it is well known that President Zayas suggested to the Cuban Congress "the reduction of the last sugar crop as a measure proposed by Washington."

Senator Harrison likewise intends to recall that a few years ago when Brazil took steps to curtail its coffee output, to keep prices up, the United States objected vigorously. Yet, he charges, an unsuccessful attempt was made by Senator Smoot and other Administration officials to thrust an almost identical plan upon Cuba for the admitted purpose of keeping up the price of sugar in this country for the benefit of beet sugar producers, by reducing the Cuban output.

"LAW AND ORDER" IS CAMPAIGN CRY

(Continued from Page 1)

the House of Representatives in Massachusetts, who is contesting with Henry Cabot Lodge for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, struck the key today in campaign speeches when he said:

I stand for international law and order. The United States should submit at once to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the charter of which was written by a great Republican statesman, Elihu Root. It is time for the United States to throw her great influence on the side of justice and right. The United States at once should state the terms under which she is willing to enter the League of Nations, what obligations she is willing to assume and what she is not willing to assume. She should enter the League of Nations and help the world establish a reign of international law.

High Ideals Professed

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts and a candidate for the Republican renomination, ever since the railroad strike assumed its present proportions, has insisted upon the constitutional and inalienable right of men to work. In his more recent speeches he has asserted that while men have the right to quit work they have no right to interfere with others who would do that work.

J. Weston Allen, attorney-general responsible for "cleaning up the Suffolk County blackmail ring," is a prominent leader of the law and order procession in Massachusetts. He is making his campaign for the governorship on the issue of "loyalty to the law" and the practical application of this rule in the administration of the Governor's office as it bears on the general welfare of the Commonwealth.

The plane upon which the primary campaigns in Massachusetts are being conducted this year, consequently, are upon a higher level than has been the fact in the past. The voters are demanding more and more that the candidates give practical reasons for their candidacies and the power of individual attraction is of slight importance now as compared with the importance of ideas and ideals.

Law and Order Advanced

Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of Boston University, who is a candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination, is preaching law and order when he declares he is the champion of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act as they stand with no dilution of alcohol to be permitted in any form.

Arthur K. Reading of Cambridge, candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney of Middlesex County, and S. A. Gilbert Cox of Boston, candidate for the Republican indorsement for district attorney in Suffolk County, are both declaring for the enforcement of the liquor laws as they stand today.

These candidates for party indorsement are staking their political futures on the loyalty of the majority of Massachusetts men and women to the law of the land. They are standing for the same ideals for which the Vice-President of the United States stands. Calvin Coolidge has declared more than once that the prohibition amendment is as obligatory upon the people as any other law the country has ever adopted.

Eugene N. Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts, has opened his campaign for the Democratic nomination for the place he once held in the State House. He says the conditions in the State are similar to what they were when he was elected Governor 10 years ago. Mr. Foss has always in the past stood out squarely for prohibition and its enforcement.

POLAND RAISES ARMY TO 300,000 OWING TO RUSSIAN MENACE

WARSAW, Aug. 18 (By The Associated Press)—Poland's army, which normally numbers 250,000 troops, is now being increased to 300,000, due to the continued presence of detachments of the Russian Soviet army on the Polish frontier, it was learned today in Polish military circles.

Reports have reached here that the Russian army is being reorganized by Colonel Bauer, who is said to be assisted by several hundred German staff officers. The strength of the Soviet divisions, it is reported, has been increased from 10,000 to 30,000. Polish army divisions are now being increased to meet the strength of those of the Russian army.

Soviet troops continue to annoy the Poles by continued night raids across the frontier on harvests that are being accumulated in villages. The Polish army is renewing military supplies in order to be ready for any eventuality.

SIR JOHN BRADBURY TO VISIT BERLIN TO CONSULT GERMANS

(Continued from Page 1)

plan of convoking Parliament, by stating that he would not sign a decree calling together the deputies in a moment of excitement. The situation is now much calmer.

Real Guarantees Demanded

At the same time, M. Poincaré must have real guarantees, as he has so often stated. The British cannot, however, permit the rejected guarantees of London again to be discussed. Thus, an exceedingly difficult problem is presented if a unanimous vote from the commission is obtained. It is truly hoped that such a vote will be forthcoming and that an impasse will be avoided.

While Herren Bergmann and Fischer are in Paris and can present the German case it is felt that bigger authority is needed and that the best method of dealing with the situation is for Sir John Bradbury to visit Berlin. Unless the opposition, which is curiously manifesting itself, prevails, this visit will take place and no decision may be expected until his return. He anticipates being away about a week.

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent has exclusive knowledge of a new scheme which will be put forward. Whether it will eventually be thrown into the public debates depends upon the reception it gets in commission. It seeks to solve not the immediate but the general problem. Thus reckoning on the basis of Germany's credit before the latest slump occurred it was held by the greatest authorities that, provided the German debt was fixed, and uncertainty regarding sections removed, Germany could recover in a few years quite easily, and would then be in a position to pay an annuity which can be put at 2,000,000,000 gold marks. That is not too high, provided conditions are settled and credit is restored.

French Objections Met

The new plan would call on Germany to pay such an annuity for 30 years. Obviously this amount would not satisfy the French. But to satisfy the French there is put at the end of the 30 years' period an immense deferred liability of 100,000,000,000 gold marks. This seems colossal, but the catch comes in the enormous reduction which the system of compound discount for earlier payments will give. On what is called the "seven table," if Germany pays by anticipation this 100,000,000,000 marks in the next few years she will in fact have to pay only 14,000,000,000 marks.

There is then every inducement to get rid of the load. France would welcome early payment, which could be effected once credit is put right by means of a loan. Moreover, another inducement to Germany to pay off her heavy liability quickly would be given in the shape of a progressive withdrawal of the troops of occupation from the Rhineland as the debt is paid.

Such is the scheme which Sir John Bradbury will bring forward and if it is seriously discussed an entirely new turn may be given the reparation question.

Germans Bitterly Resent Expulsion From Alsace

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 18—All Germany continues to canvass the possibilities which the meeting of the Reparations Commission in Paris offers. Yesterday's newspapers urge that the public preserve calmness at what is regarded here as the most critical moment since the armistice. The chancellor's speech before the foreign press correspondents adequately reflects the governmental opinion.

Dr. Wirth spoke with the utmost emotion, referring to the expulsion of Germans from Alsace which has stirred all Germany to the depths and which incidentally renders illusory certain "feelers" which well-known French financiers have made in the past few days to high German finance, with a view to solving "behind Great Britain's back" the vexed reparations question.

"This is no peace," cried Dr. Wirth with vehemence. "These expulsions represent a continuance of the war and indeed of war against the helpless. What have those people done that they should be turned out into the streets as beggars?"

Dr. Wirth spoke indignantly of French plans for obtaining a substantial financial interest in German industrial undertakings, characterising such a maneuver as being dictated by the desire to crush German competition.

The Chancellor's speech, in which he took care to emphasize, even in the present doleful circumstances, Germany's adherence to a policy of fulfillment, made a profound impression upon his hearers. Meanwhile, three grave problems of an internal character confront the German Government, namely, the financial crisis provoked by the mark's slump, the social crisis provoked by the rise in prices and the Bavarian crisis provoked by the at present concealed attempt of Bavarian monarchists to break from the republic.

All the elements of a grave panic, which might provoke widespread bankruptcy, are now present in Germany owing to the slump of the mark and the fact that apart from big concerns very few business men have now adequate capital for carrying on their business. The rising prices are creating profound discontent among the workers, which might at any moment provoke a social explosion.

Meanwhile the Bavarian monarchists are coming out into the open, with the result that public conflicts seem likely soon in Munich.

URUGUAY BACKING MOVE TO DISPLACE MONROE DOCTRINE

(Continued from Page 1)

Alessandri of Chile who, also, is on an intra-American mission of goodwill. Dr. Prado speaks a great deal of the advisability of closer intellectual and economic relations between American countries and has suggested an intra-American publicity bureau to act also as an intra-American economic clearing house. It is a most significant fact that the United States never is mentioned in this regard.

Another project—possibly a dream—that is the subject of much discussion in Panama, especially since the recent conciliation with Colombia, is the possibility of a revival of the large Central American Republic, which came to naught following the last insurrection in Guatemala. Considerable comment is heard relative to a union of these republics and Panama as a connecting link between Mexico and Colombia with the ultimate object of forming a great middle American federation, sufficiently powerful to resist any "Yankee" encroachment.

Individually, these decidedly anti-American projects and sentiments do not amount to a great deal. Collectively, however, they manifest a tendency of which the peoples of the United States are not sufficiently cognizant.

Pan-Hispanism Is Growing

Probably the most interesting of all the present strivings of Latin-Americans for federation is the growing Pan-Hispanism, which has been belittled, erroneously, in the press of North America. Columbus Day, Oct. 12, is more and more celebrated as the "Dia de la Raza"—the day of the race, meaning, of course, the Spanish race. Also, this is the official though not the actual birthday of the King of Spain, who is referred to as the "Rey de la Raza," meaning, "the king of the race."

No national holiday in Panama and Central American countries is given the same hearty celebration as is this day of the "Spanish race." It is the initial crystallization of a unity among Latin-Americans and has been adopted everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. Spain generally is referred to as the "Madre Patria," in much the same manner as, not so many years ago, England was affectionately referred to as "The Mother Country" by many Americans.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL NAMES NEW ENVOY

BUDAPEST, Aug. 18—Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, son of Grand Duke Vladimir, who recently declared himself the guardian of the Russian throne, has appointed Duke Golitsine-Mourvaline as his personal representative to all governments.

Duke Golitzine, who is a refugee in Hungary, stated today that the Grand Duke Cyril was the next in succession, and that the national assemblies of Russia had a right to designate a successor to the throne.

ANTHRACITE PRIORITY ASKED

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston has written President Harding asking that shipments of anthracite west of the Mississippi be suspended until after March 1, in order that New England, unfamiliar with bituminous, may be supplied with hard coal.

Your Gas Company and the Coal Shortage

WE are prepared to give every possible assistance to avert suffering from lack of heat due to the coal shortage.

It is evident from facts now before us that heat from fuel other than coal will be needed. Gas is the ideal fuel for supplemental heat and those residing where it is available are fortunate.

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END OF NARROW NATIONALISM URGED AS GUARANTY OF PEACE

Peoples Must Learn to Subordinate Self-Interest to General Good, Philip H. Kerr Tells Institute of Politics

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 17 (Staff Correspondence) — Philip H. Kerr of London, one-time confidential secretary to David Lloyd George, British Premier, in his second lecture before the Institute of Politics, this morning, declared that the nations will find, sooner or later, that the very blessings each is seeking for itself by itself—peace, freedom and prosperity—they can obtain only by combining to secure them for humanity as a whole.

This assertion came as the conclusion of an earnest appeal for the setting up of the general good as the motive which must guide nations rather than self-centered interests. These sentiments, he admitted, were easy enough to utter in the serene and reflective atmosphere of Williamstown, but he insisted, nevertheless, that they were true.

"And if they are true," he declared, "they ultimately will prevail." Mr. Kerr caused a stir in his audience when he asserted that the final destruction of the attempt to regulate the terrible difficulties which presented themselves after the war, from a world viewpoint, came from the United States.

Withdrawal Most Serious Blow

"The most serious blow the United States dealt to Europe," he continued, "was not the rejection of the covenant of the League of Nations, but the withdrawal of its presence and counsel from the consideration of post-war problems, not because it could not get its advice accepted, but for national reasons of its own."

The lecturer had prefaced this declaration with the remark that he feared what he was about to say would not be liked by some people; but, he went on, "it would be no service to you if I did not tell you the truth as I see it." He continued:

"Before the disappearance of the United States, the world standpoint was more or less accepted, and in the United States it had an enlightened and far-seeing advocate. But no sooner did it leave the conference table than the unity was broken, and nations openly said that they had to think first of themselves, and the situation rapidly degenerated into the condition in which you see it now."

Mr. Kerr emphasized that in saying this, he did not want to suggest that the troubles of Europe are to be attributed to the United States. "They are primarily of Europe's creation," he said. "Nor do I say it in any censorious spirit, for no nation can pretend that it has not been guilty of political crimes in the last few years. Our own record, for instance, in the matter of reparations, is surely black enough."

Great Difficulties Understood

The lecturer thought he understood the immense difficulties which stand in the way of the representation of the United States at post-war conferences.

"It is, I confess, an extraordinarily difficult problem which presents itself to you," he said, "namely, how you are to play your part as a world power in helping to guide world policy while avoiding entanglement with the purely internal problems of Europe. But it is none the less a fact, and a fact that nobody can dispute, that whereas after the Armistice an attempt was made to deal with world problems from a world standpoint, the withdrawal of the United States destroyed all real possibility of that being done, because the greatest and most powerful nation in the world, the nation most disinterested and most politically advanced, was no longer there to inspire, to restrain and to guide."

As if in reply to the critics of his expression of doubt in his first lecture, whether the German Emperor actually pressed the button that started the war, Mr. Kerr declared today that the force which gradually built up a competition in armaments, and which finally exploded in war, was the surrender of Germany to Bismarckism. While this competition continued, he said, no effort was made to prevent the catastrophe which it portended until it was too late.

Work of Conference Valuable

Touching on the Paris Peace Conference, while the lecturer expressed full agreement with Paul D. Cravath of New York, who said in a recent round table conference here that considering the state of feeling in Europe at the time, the wonder was not that the peace was so bad, but that there was a peace at all, Mr. Kerr thought history would rate the work of the conference as an immense advance over that of any previous peace council.

In opening his lecture, Mr. Kerr said the question he approached was whether the inumerable issues which must continually arise among the 50 independent sovereign states of the world were to be settled by the barbarous and unbusinesslike methods of diplomacy and war, or by some other and better means. Declaring that force is still the authorized arbiter in such disputes, he said it will be abandoned only when individuals recognize that they owe a duty to the other members of the community and not only to themselves.

Referrring to the covenant of the Pilgrim Fathers on the Mayflower as expresssing the fundamental idea underlying all civilized society, the "general good" problems of all humanity, he continued:

Politically, every state thinks primarily of itself and of nobody else. Its citizens acknowledge their liability to be taxed for the sake of one another, and their duty to defend one another, but they regard it as right and natural that they should go to war if the state of which they are members constitutionally declares that they should do so, whether they think the cause is just or unjust.

Patriotism Is Limited

It is this executive nationalism which causes the inhabitants of every state to be content with limiting their patriotism to their own fellow-citizens, and which prevents the growth of an effective sentiment that the general good of humanity must have precedence over the self-interest of any fraction of humanity.

The friends of civilization and progress ought to stand together in every land. Yet the effect of our present self-centered statehood cuts right across this line. The more you examine, the more, I believe you will find, that it is this narrow and limited patriotism which is the psychological root of war, just as the division of mankind into separate sovereign states is the mechanical cause of war.

World wars will not disappear, and no real progress will be made toward working out the machinery whereby international disputes and the problems of human progress can be settled by peaceful means and not by appeals to the sword, until civilized nations, at any rate, begin to see that the general good of the world must have precedence over the self-centered patriotism of their separate selves.

Just as the Pilgrim Fathers or the settlers in the west found that the only way in which they could get peace was to settle disputed issues from the standpoint of the general good of the whole community, and not as a conflict between rival interests to be settled by a trial of strength or the surrender of the weak to the strong, so the states of the world will find that they also will only be able to get peace by rising to the level of settling their disputes from the standpoint of the general good of the whole community of men, and not from the narrow interests of any part.

World Patriotism Needed

The growth of a world patriotism, not destroying national patriotism, but extending it to include all humanity exactly as national patriotism extends family footing to include all fellow-citizens, is the necessary preliminary to the creation of any machinery for the ending of war.

I want first of all to examine the question of whether the World War of 1914 really was inevitable, or whether it could not have been prevented. The force which gradually built up that competition in armaments which finally exploded in war, in the manner which I explained in my last lecture, was the surrender of Germany to Bismarckism, so that it remained a military autocracy, when all its western neighbors had become converts to democracy. Under the pressure of the Kaiser and the military party, German armaments steadily increased. It was obvious to every thinking observer that war was brewing. Every year, the tension increased, every year the armies and navies grew greater, every year the gulf of fear and misunderstanding grew wide. There was no shortage of responsible men who uttered warnings. Yet nothing really was done to prevent the cataclysm, except a frantic effort when it was too late.

Self-Interest Responsible

Why was that? Was it not because all the great nations of the world were wholly preoccupied with themselves? They did not want to think about the problem, and so long as the danger seemed to affect somebody also rather than themselves, they did not care. Suppose they had been thinking of world progress—would they not have taken steps long before it was too late? Suppose we were to be whisked back now to a time some years before the war, with the knowledge and understanding we possess now. Do you think the war would have taken place? Would not the statesmen, and the journalists, and the ministers, and thousands of plain citizens, have gone to the German people and said: "What are you afraid of? There is no encirclement of Germany going on. Nobody covets what you have got. Your trade and your prosperity are increasing by leaps and bounds. The reason why you are isolated and alliances are springing up against you is that your Government, your foreign policy, your army and navy, are not under your control, but under the control of an autocrat and a military clique. We don't think that you are seeking world dominion, but we do think your rulers have something of the kind in mind. Directly you have taken charge of your national policy for yourselves and ousted the autocrats, you will find that our suspicions and our preparations will disappear. But so long as you leave the military power constitutionally in charge, we are going to prove to you that you cannot succeed because however fast you multiply your armaments, we can multiply them faster."

Nations Refused to See

Do you think there would have been a war if France and England and the United States had said that, even as late as 1908 when the defeat of Russia by Japan had removed from Germany the Eastern menace? Don't you think that there would have been a German revolution and not a world war? I do. Yet the situation was just as clear to those who had eyes to see, as it is to everybody now. The nations did not see it simply because they were not interested in the world, because they had no sense of the general good of mankind, and were thinking only of themselves. Dante, in the Inferno, reserves almost the worst punishment for those who were neither for God nor against him, but only for themselves. The hell through which the world has passed is the inevitable outcome of our having thought only of ourselves. Is it to take another world war to awaken us to the necessity of loving our neighbors as ourselves?

I will take another case—the Peace Conference. It is the fashion to decry the work of the Paris Peace Conference. I agree entirely with Mr. Cravath, I think it was, who said in a round table the other day that when you consider the state of passion and feeling in Europe at the end of a five-year war, when millions of men had been killed and millions of acres had been ravaged, the wonder was not that the peace was so bad, but that there was a peace at all.

An Advance, Though Imperfect

As a matter of fact, I believe that if you exclude reparations which dealt with money, the love of which St. Paul wisely said is the root of all evil—history will rate the political decisions of the Paris conference, imperfect as they were, as an immense advance on the work of any previous conference.

What was it that enabled the Peace Conference to do its work at all, to steer its way to any sane conclusions, amid the passions and intrigues of the 40 nations there represented? Simply this: That in the Council of Four, you had some men at any rate who, despite many defects, were trying to make a peace from the standpoint both of what was just in itself, and of what was for the general good of the world. They may have made many mistakes and many lapses, I think they did. But they made a real attempt to curb and discipline national passion and ambition within the limits of what was best for the world as a whole.

I venture, indeed, to predict that when the time comes for the whole of the minutes to be published for the whole world to read, public opinion will recognize the sincerity of the attempt and appreciate more clearly the stupendous difficulties with which the council had to contend. On the other hand, cannot we all now see that in so far as the Paris conference was not a success, it was precisely because the world point of view did not prevail sufficiently over the selfishly national point of view?

World View Has Vanished

Since 1919, what has happened? Is it not that the world point of view has practically entirely disappeared, and every nation almost is scrambling for itself?

It is sometimes said that it would have been better if the United States had not taken part in the Peace Conference, but had dealt with things from Washington. That course, I believe, would have been fatal. Either there would have been no agreement between capitals separated by thousands of miles of sea, or a delay intolerable to a war-stricken world, and Europe would have become a shambles in which every state was grabbing frontiers from its neighbors by force, or Europe would have been forced to go ahead on its own, and you would have had a far worse peace.

The only means whereby peace and concord can ever be reached among the European peoples is that they should recognize that the general good of all its people must prevail over the selfish interests of any of its parts, and take the steps necessary to insure that every dispute shall be settled and every problem solved from this standpoint. The only issue is the length of time which will pass, and the suffering which will be necessary, before the estrangement and suspicion die down sufficiently to allow reason and unity to point the inevitable way.

General Good Must Be First

It is exactly the same with the rest of the world, though the problem there is less urgent. There is in the nature of things far more risk of disputes and war between nations geographically contiguous than between those separated by the sea. But in essence, what is true of Europe is no less true of the world as a whole. Harmony and lasting peace will not even come into sight until the civilized powers, at any rate, accept the general good of mankind as their standard of international conduct, and begin to adjust commercial questions, shipping questions, oil and raw material questions, not as a competition between them for advantage or power, but from the standpoint of what will best promote the peace and prosperity of humanity as a whole.

The golden rule is not a counsel of abstract perfection. It is not only sound morally, it is good business as well. And it is no less good a guide in international affairs than it is in commercial or private life. The more you do unto others as you would that they should do unto you, the easier it is to agree and the better the results in the long run for everybody.

Cannot Be Attained Singly

The truth is that in international affairs, it is impossible for nations to secure what they want for themselves alone. Every nation wants freedom, and peace, and profitable commercial exchange. No nation can make sure of any of these for itself. Liberty it can only obtain if it is stronger than all comers. Peace it can never be sure of, for somebody else may start a fight. Profitable trade only increases where other nations can trade profitably also.

The ending of world wars by the establishment of machinery whereby disputes and the problems of human progress may be settled by some less barbarous and more just and effective means than war, depends upon the growth among the civilized nations of the sense that the good of humanity as a whole, not their own selfish interests, must be the standard by which all international disputes must be tried and settled. Until that sentiment is general among the most civilized powers, nothing really effective can be done to stop war. I have, however, also tried to point out that even where no international machinery or organization exists, the growth of the sentiment of humanity first does in practice immediately operate to help to solve international difficulties, to promote better feeling, and so to diminish the risk of war. Finally, I have endeavored to show that the great obstacle in the way of the growth of this sentiment is the narrow self-centered patriotism of the modern world.

Real Difficulties to Surmount

And this is, in some ways, the most important point. It is always easy to cheer fine sentiments about humanity and peace. The real difficulties appear when we are faced by the fact that in order to realize these dreams, we have to sacrifice many precious prejudices and habits of mind and traditions which stand before the way.

It is the idols of national selfishness which set the stage for the last war, and which will set it for another unless we awake to overturn them. It is these hideous forms that make kindly men and generous women suspect and hate and finally fight one another, which prevent them from leaping over the barriers of race and language and religion, and stretching out the hand of brotherhood and friendship to all mankind: which hinders us from hastening toward that commonwealth of man where war is forever ended and freedom is forever secure.

The need of improved cable facilities in the Pacific, to promote better international understanding and the growth of democracy and peace in Asia, was emphasized by Walter S. Rogers, expert on electrical communications, at yesterday's session of the round table conference dealing with that subject. Mr. Rogers gave in detail the history of British and Danish monopolistic cable concessions in China, and pointed out how they tend to affect adversely the relations of the United States with Great Britain and Japan, whose nationals are allowed to be largely interested in the companies holding the monopolies.

Controlled by Foreign Interests

Turning to the cable situation in the Pacific, he told how the company which laid the so-called American trans-Pacific cable had been found some years later to be in control of foreign interests, and pointed out that it now costs more to send a cable message from New York by way of San Francisco to China than to send it by way of London.

Mr. Rogers' reference to the successful low-rate cable line between Vancouver and Australia, owned by the British Government, resulted in a long debate with Oscar T. Crosby, a former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, over the question of public ownership of public utilities. Mr. Crosby defended private initiative, while Mr. Rogers stressed the greater importance of really cheap international communication as a means of furthering good will among peoples.

Mr. Rogers also gave out a statement dealing with the criticism by Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of certain alleged delays by the State Department in issuing cable landing licenses and also with criticism in the press of Mr. Rogers' remarks on the Government's cable policy. He said in part:

I am not an employee of the State Department and cannot speak for that Department. I quite agree with Mr. Carlton as to the desirability of the prompt granting of cable licenses, but Mr. Carlton has overlooked the fact in his interview that the recent delay has been due to the efforts of the State Department to break down cable monopolies in foreign countries.

While this has resulted in certain delays, the policy of Mr. Hughes, if successful, will create a situation permitting a much wider development of American cable system in the future.

As to the Government lacking a constructive program, what I said at Williamstown was that the Government lacked a comprehensive program for furthering the development of American communications with other countries.

What Mr. Hughes is doing is a part of such a program, and a very valuable part. What is needed, however, if the United States is to have a system of communication adequate to meet American political, military and commercial needs is a comprehensive, well-rounded, constructive program.

Involves Several Objectives

Such a program involves, not alone a satisfactory situation as to landing licenses, but the definite encouragement of American cable enterprise and of American business to undertake the manufacture in this country of cable and cable apparatus, the development by the Government either directly or indirectly of such needed electrical communication services as American private enterprise cannot or will not develop, the improvement of the Government-owned services to and in Alaska, the development of a system of national and international regulation that will be fair to the cable and radio companies and will at the same time protect the public from possible exploitation, and the full utilization of the radio system operated by the navy in such ways as not unduly to interfere with American private cable and radio interests.

The move might well address itself to the working out of a comprehensive communications program ascertaining what the companies are willing and able to do and what are the needs of the Government, of the press and of American business for international facilities and improved services. The Government also is confronted with the necessity of deciding to what extent it is willing to co-operate with the other governments of the world in international agreements regarding telegraph cables and radio.

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Philip H. Kerr

One-Time Confidential Secretary to David Lloyd George, British Premier, Who Is Delivering a Series of Lectures at the Institute of Politics

CANADA EXHAUSTS WELSH COAL SUPPLY

TORONTO, Aug. 14 (Special Correspondence)—It is stated here that no more hard coal can be obtained from the Welsh mines, all available having been booked. Canadian orders for 100,000 tons are reported to be in hand. The city of Toronto placed an order for 10,000 tons of Welsh anthracite over the week end, having previously ordered about 5000. This will be sold to citizens in ton lots.

High-grade Welsh steam coal and smokeless coal is being offered to dealers here. Representatives of three important Welsh and English coal exporters have visited Canada during the last two weeks. Orders for English gas coal have been placed by Toronto firms. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has appointed a special coal committee consisting of representatives of the manufacturers, coal dealers and railways.

NEW SHIP SERVICE TO WALES TO START

MONTREAL, Aug. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian Government Merchant Marine announces a fortnightly service from the St. Lawrence to Swansea and Cardiff, instead of the irregular monthly sailings. It will carry greatly increased exports of Canadian goods and imports of tinplate from South Wales.

It is announced that the last of the new Canadian-Pacific steamships, the Montclare, has successfully passed its trials, and will be added to the Liverpool-Montreal service. This is a 16,000-ton cabin boat, and will be the fifth vessel in this service.

WORLD ALLIANCE WORKS FOR PEACE

War Differences Forgotten When Churchmen Forgather to Discuss Disarmament

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—A cable dispatch from Copenhagen, made public here by Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, says that "The American delegates who attended the meeting of the international committee in the Danish capital last week were favorably impressed by the friendly spirit that prevailed throughout the conferences of representatives from 25 different countries."

"Germans, Austrians, French and English discussed the problems of world peace and disarmament without a trace of the rancor in evidence at the international gatherings held at Genoa and The Hague," the message continued. "Nearly 200 delegates were present, including about a score of leading clergymen from the United States, and the principal Protestant denominations were represented, as well as the Greek Orthodox Church.

"The Americans agreed that questions of the utmost delicacy were discussed with great frankness, but perfect good will. Dr. Deissmann, the leading German representative, and Dr. Monod of France beat out their differences of opinion courteously in open conference. Dr. Deissmann admitted that his countrymen had made great mistakes. They had not realized, he said, what war meant, but now they knew; their sufferings had taught them a great lesson and people and government alike were unanimously for world disarmament.

France Needs Assurance

"Dr. Monod said that he could trust men like Dr. Deissman and the other German delegates but that the French, as a nation, wanted more definite assurances before putting aside their own arms and trusting the German Government. When an effective League of Nations possessed sufficient power to make the world safe, France, he declared, would hail with gladness the day of universal disarmament. He called on the churches to strive for the state of public opinion and the mental and spiritual attitude which must precede any uniform reduction of armaments.

"The resolution favoring limitation of armaments was adopted by a rising vote, many of the delegates manifesting much emotion. Other resolutions thanked President Harding for the Washington Conference and declared that the time had come for another world conference of wider scope to consider not only limitation of armaments, but the economic situation and other obstacles to world peace. Many delegates pointed out that America must take the lead in this movement and suggested that the World Alliance shape its work to this end.

"Among the definite steps taken to minimize international ill-will was the appointment of a committee to deal with educational textbooks for the purpose of preventing the installation of racial prejudices in the minds of the rising generation.

Look to United States

"The conference declared that a particular province of the churches was the protection of racial and religious minorities and adopted resolutions calling upon the League of Nations to secure to such minorities the right to present their grievances before an appropriate international committee. The league was asked to appoint a permanent committee to deal with this situation, which was considered as a serious peril to world peace.

"The American delegates received the impression that the representatives of other nations present looked to the United States to solve the European tangle. Some of the latter spoke of the risk, if America remained outside of the League, of dividing Europe into two camps of pro-League and anti-League nations with Germany and Russia associated with the latter.

"Dr. Alexander Ramsey of England was appointed international organizer for the World Alliance. He will start work immediately, visiting every European nation except Russia."

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LACK OF WORKERS KEEPS RENTS HIGH

Limitation of Unions on Building Trades Apprentices Another Increased Cost Feature

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Rent profiteering, departure of building trades workers to other employment, undue restriction of union membership—these causes, all contributory to a housing shortage not yet overcome—were named today as factors in keeping up Chicago's rents.

The extraordinary demand far exceeding the supply has caused many landlords to boost rents and obtain an unfair profit, according to an official connected with the Building Department of the City of Chicago. He said that in 1914 there were approximately 230,000 dwelling places, while the number now has increased to almost 300,000. Excessive building costs have made it necessary for the owners of the 70,000 new dwellings to ask a high rent in order to obtain a reasonable return on the investment. Older buildings, erected when costs were low, are demanding the same high rentals, he said.

High rents in Chicago have stimulated an unusual activity in the sale of properties. Transactions have increased rapidly, some properties changing hands several times, each sale taking its profit and the new owner raising the rents to insure a profitable return on the new price.

One of the reasons for high labor costs is that many trades do not have the same number of workers in them as in pre-war days. Hod carriers seem to be almost a thing of the past, their places having been taken by mechanical apparatus.

He said that he understands that in 1914 the bricklayers union membership in Chicago was nearly 12,000, while today he said he thought the figures were not much over 4000.

"The bricklayers and plasterers always have endeavored to limit apprentices to these lines so that they might control wages," an official of the Citizens Committee to Enforce the Landis Award told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I do not know exactly how many members now are in the union or what the number was before the war, but they have used every means possible to keep out beginners so that those in the business would have less competition and might get greater profits."

A large number of builders have gone to smaller cities for work. The smaller town offers them a home at reasonable rentals and very attractive wages. The small town until the last few years had been the feeder for labor into Chicago; now Chicago is feeding the labor into the small town, he said.

WHOLESALE RAIDS ON LIQUOR SELLERS

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Agents of the British Columbia Liquor Control Board yesterday carried out wholesale arrests of alleged illicit liquor sellers all over the province. One hundred and twenty warrants for the arrest of bootleggers have been issued and are being executed. The court proceedings necessitated by the widespread raids will take up some weeks.

British Columbia authorities have no power to stop the export of liquor to the United States and the arrests had nothing to do with the liquor-running business, but were directed at what might be called the domestic bootlegging industry. Some of the men arrested yesterday are prominent citizens of interior towns.

The sudden arrests followed the arrival of Attorney-General Manson in the interior with a large force of special police.

CRAFTSMEN HOLD ELECTION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18—George W. Colwell of Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected president of the Memorial Craftsmen of America in the closing business session here yesterday, succeeding H. C. Hefner of Denver, Col. Other officers chosen are: Vice-president, John H. McCarthy of St. Louis, Mo.; treasurer, Henry Hoertel, of Stevensport, Miss.; secretary, T. E. Cassidy of Chicago; members of board of managers for two years, R. A. Yunker of Lansing, Mich., and J. L. Boynton of Syracuse, N. Y.; to fill vacancies on board, Charles G. Blake of Chicago, Henry Mason of Columbus, O., and A. R. Baxter of Trenton, N. J.

LANDLORDS' COST FIGURE REFUTED

Maintenance Charges Only Subterfuge for Excessive Rentals, Says Massachusetts Official

Upward of 20 per cent of the landlords in the New England states are making profits on invested capital dollar for dollar that exceed those earned by the national banks, railroads or public utilities of New England, according to a Boston merchant familiar with real estate and financial investments. He contends that a minority group of apartment house-owners are profiteering willfully, demanding and expecting a return on their equity out of proportion either to the money invested or the business risk and responsibility involved.

According to "Corporate Earnings and Government Revenues," prepared in response to a United States Senate resolution of June 6, 1918, the national banks of New England averaged 7.08 per cent net earnings to capital and surplus over a period of the last 20 years. "The public mind had come to consider 6 to 8 per cent a normal profit for New England railroads and public utilities," says the report, "although it is now a matter of common knowledge that the ratio of earnings to invested capital often falls well below even 6 per cent." In a recent report of the Comptroller of Currency the net earnings of small corporations over a period of 40 years is 8.75 per cent.

Subterfuge Is Used

The recognized legitimate unit of income in the apartment-house business is 1 per cent gross rental per month on an unheated apartment or 12 per cent per year, which allows about 6 per cent net profit. This is the standard adopted by both the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life and the Boston Rent and Housing Committee, but the so-called "profiteers" are charging rentals to bring 10, 12 and in some cases 15 per cent return on invested capital.

"These owners are claiming that from 50 to 60 per cent of the total gross expense is used for maintenance and operation, but investigations show in almost every case that this is willful exaggeration," says Eugene O. Hultman, chairman of the state commission. "Depreciation and repairs average about 2 per cent, and operation cost is in no way commensurate with that of the average business house comparing dollar for dollar of capital invested, so the subterfuge of necessary high rentals means either that the landlord is profiteering or that the paper value of his property has exceeded the real value and he is attempting to make the renter pay for his own bad investment."

It is imperative, said the Boston merchant previously referred to, that a sharper distinction be drawn between the business of renting rooms and the business of running a factory. The comparatively simple task of managing an apartment house with its steady value, small depreciation, and simplicity of management is in striking contrast to the multiplicity of factors entering into the conduct of a modern business establishment, entailing hazards that justify larger possible returns on capital invested than the landlord is warranted in claiming. The oil miner strikes off one-third for depreciation the first year of operation, but the risk of renting houses is almost nil, since depreciation is slow and values steady.

Speculators Are Busy

"It is no exaggeration," says Mr. Hultman, "to say that immediately before the war the speculative building of apartments which were mortgaged, sold and traded by the builders at excessive prices brought about a situation over large areas where the real value was less than the mortgages and where a few foreclosures would have brought about a situation where the savings banks and others holding these mortgages would have owned most of this property and been unable to dispose of it except at a loss.

"Speculation now practically has ceased and those landlords who paid prohibitive top prices are due either to lose their property outright or make up the difference between the market and paper values by charging extortionate rents on the empty grounds that the hazards of the business demand it. But the renter must not be made to pay for the landlord's own poor business judgment and speculation ventures. It must be clearly seen that rent advances today are very largely a part of the manager's retrenchment program and his cry of high coal costs, increased operating expenses, etc., are the mere habilliments of a bad economic situation incurred by the property owner and for which he alone is responsible."

CANADA'S RATE CUT APPEALED

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia will appeal to the Privy Council of Canada against the meagerness of the reduction in freight rates granted by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissions recently. The reduction ordered by the Railway Commission was 50 per cent of the excess rates which British Columbia has been paying above the rates prevailing on the Canadian prairies.

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LAWLESSNESS IN INDUSTRY MUST END, SAYS PRESIDENT; ASKS FEDERAL COAL AGENCY

(Continued from Page 1)

which confronts the country. The situation growing out of the prevailing railway and coal mining strikes is so serious, so menacing to the Nation's welfare, that I should be remiss if I failed frankly to lay the matter before you and at the same time acquaint you and the whole people with such efforts as the executive branch of the Government has made by the voluntary exercise of its good offices to effect a settlement.

The suspension of the coal industry dates back to last April 1, when the working agreement between mine operators and the United Mine Workers came to an end. Anticipating that expiration of contract, which was negotiated with the Government's sanction in 1920, the present Administration sought, as early as last October, conferences between the operators and miners in order to facilitate either a new or extended agreement in order to avoid any suspension of production when April 1 arrived.

At that time the mine workers declined to confer, though the operators were agreeable, the mine workers excusing their declination on the ground that the union officials could have no authority to negotiate until after their annual convention.

A short time prior to the expiration of the working agreement, the mine workers invited a conference with the operators in the Central Competitive field, covering the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and in spite of the union declination of the Government's informal suggestion for the conference, five months before, the Government, informally but sincerely, commended the conference, but it was declined by the operators and the coal mining controversy ended in the strike of April 1. It was instantly made nation-wide, so far as the organized mine workers could control and including many districts in the bituminous field where there was neither grievance nor dispute, and effected a complete tie-up of the production in the anthracite field.

Government Makes Move

It is to be noted that when the suspension began, large stocks of coal were on hand, mined at wages higher than those paid during the war, there was only the buying impelled by necessity, and there was a belief that coal must yield to the post-war readjustment. When the stocks on hand began to reach such diminution as to menace industry and hinder transportation, approximately June 1, overtures were initiated by the Government in the hope of expediting settlement. None of these availed. Individual and district tenders of settlement on the part of operators—in some instances appeals for settlement—were wholly unavailing. The dominant groups among the operators were insistent on having district agreements; the dominaht mine workers were demanding a nation-wide settlement.

The Government being without authority to enforce a strike settlement in the coal industry, could only volunteer its good offices in finding a way of adjustment. Accordingly, a conference of the coal operators' associations and the general and district officials of the United Mine Workers was called to meet in Washington on July 1. The designation of representation was left to the officials of the various organizations and there was nation-wide representation, except from the non-union fields of the country. Before the joint meeting I expressed the deep concern of the country and invited them to meet at a conference table and end the disputes between them. The conference did not develop even a hope. The operators were asking for their district or territorial conference; the workers demanded national settlement on old bases.

Second Proposal Made

Appraising correctly the hopelessness of the situation I again invited both operators and workers to meet with me, and tendered a means of settlement so justly inspired that it was difficult to see how anyone believing in industrial peace and justice to all concerned could decline it. In substance, it called on the operators to open their mines, on the mine workers to resume work at the same pay and under the same working conditions as prevailed at the time the strike began. In turn, the Government was to create at once a coal commission, or two of them, if preferred by all parties to the dispute, so that one could deal with the bituminous situation, the other with the problems in the anthracite field.

Among the commissioners were to be representatives of the operators, representatives of the mine workers, and outstanding, disinterested, and able representatives of the American public. The commission was to be instructed to direct its first inquiry to the rate of wage to be paid for the period ending next April 1 and then to enter upon a fact-finding inquiry into every phase of the industry and point the way to avoid future suspensions in production. The disputants all indorsed the suggestion of a fact-finding commission. The anthracite operators promptly accepted the entire proposal. The mine workers refused to resume work under the arbitration plan. The majority of the bituminous operators filed an acceptance, but a considerable minority declined the proposal.

Under these circumstances, having no authority to demand compliance, the Government had no other course than to invite a resumption of production under the rights of all parties to the controversy, with assurance of Government protection of each and every one in his lawful pursuits. This fact was communicated to the governors of all coal-producing states, and with two exceptions assurances of maintained law and order were promptly given.

In some instances concrete proof of effective readiness to protect all men, strikers and non-striking workmen alike, was promptly given. But little or no new production followed.

The simple but significant truth was revealed that, except for such coal as comes from the districts worked by non-organized miners, the country is at the mercy of the United Mine Workers.

Governors in various states reported that their operators and miners had no dispute and were eager to resume production. District leaders informed me that their workmen were anxious to return to their jobs but that they were not permitted to do so. Hundreds of wives of workmen have addressed the White House, beseeching a settlement, alleging that they knew no grievance, and there is an unending story of appeals for relief where necessity or suffering were impelling, where a mere expression of need ought to find ready compliance.

At every stage the Government has been a just neutral regarding wage scales and working contracts. There are fundamental evils in our present system of producing and distribution which make the wage problem difficult. In the bituminous coal fields are vastly more mines than are requisite to the country's needs, and there are 200,000 more mine workers than are needed to produce in continuous employment the country's normal requirements. By continuous employment I mean approximately 280 working days in the year. In many instances last year men were employed less than 150 days, in some cases much fewer than that.

High Wages Necessary

In the overmanned sections men divide the working time, and high wages are necessary to meet the cost of the barest living. Interrupted transportation, sorely broken employment, the failure to develop storage against enlarged demands and inadequate carrying—all these present problems bearing on righteous wage adjustment and demand constructive solution.

Because of these things, because of the impressions of many cases of unjustifiable profits in the industry, and because public interest demands investigation, and demands the finding of facts be given to the public, I am asking at your hands the authority to create a commission to make a searching investigation into the whole coal industry, with provisions for its lawful activities and the bestowal of authority to reveal every phase of coal production, sale, and distribution. I am speaking now on behalf of mine workers, mine operators, and the American public. It will bring about protection to all and point the way to continuity of production and the better economic functioning of the industry in the future.

The necessity for such a searching national investigation with constructive recommendation is imperative. At the moment the coal skies are clearing, but unless we find a cure for the economic ills which affect the industry and therein find a basis for righteous relationship, we shall be faced with a like menacing situation on next April 1 on the expiration of the wage contracts which are now being made.

The need for such investigation and independent consideration is revealed by both operators and mine workers in the provision in the Cleveland agreement so recently made.

Government Will Co-operate

The Government gladly will co-operate with the industry in this program so far as it is the public interest so to do, but I have an unalterable conviction that no lasting satisfaction or worthwhile results will ensue unless we may have a Government commission, independent of the industry, clothed with authority by the Congress to search deeply, so that it may advise as to fair wages and as to conditions of labor and recommend the enactment of laws to protect the public in the future.

The almost total exhaustion of stocks of coal, the crippled condition of the railways, the distressed situation that has arisen and might grow worse in our great cities due to the shortage of anthracite, the suffering which might arise in hte northwest through failure to meet winter needs by lake transportation, all these added to the possibility of outrageous price demands, in spite of the most zealous voluntary efforts of the Government to restrain them, make it necessary to ask you to consider at once some form of temporary control of distribution and prices.

The Administration earnestly has sought to restrain profiteering and to secure the rightful distribution of such coal as has been available in this emergency. There were no legal powers for price control.

There has been cordial co-operation in many fields, a fine revelation of business conscience stonger than the temptation to profit by a people's misfortune. There have been instances of flat refusal. I rejoice to make grateful acknowledgment to those who preferred to contribute to national wefare rather than profit by a nation's distress.

Coal Agency Added

If it may have your approval, I recommend immediate provision for a temporary national coal agency, with needed capital, to purchase, sell and distribute coal which is carried in interstate shipment. I do not mean that all interstate coal shall be handled by such a federal organization; perhaps none will be necessary; but it will restore its capital to the public treasury and will be the instrumentality of guarding the public interest where private conscience is insensible to a public need.

This proposal does not relate to any possible employment in intrastate shipments. Price restraint and equitable distribution in intrastate shipments is a responsibility of the state's own government. In such voluntary activities as have been carried on thus far the Federal Government has endeavored to re-establish the authority and responsibility in the states which was undermined in the necessary centralization of authority during the World War.

Readjustments Were Resisted

The public menace in the coal situation was made more acute and more serious at the beginning of July by the strike of the federated shops crafts in the railroad service—a strike against a wage decision made by the Railroad Labor Board, directly affecting approximately 400,000 men. The justice of the decision is not for discussion here. The decision has been lost sight of in subsequent developments. In any event, it always was possible to appeal for rehearing and the submission of new evidence, and it is always a safe assumption that a Government agency of adjustment deciding unjustly will be quick to make right any wrong.

The Railroad Labor Board was created by Congress for the express purpose of hearing and deciding disputes between the carriers and their employees, so that no controversy need lead to an interruption in interstate transportation.

It was inevitable that many wage disputes should arise, wages had mounted upward, necessarily and justly, during the war upheaval, likewise the cost of transportation, so that the higher wages might be paid. It was inevtiable that some readjustments should follow. Naturally these readjustments were resisted. The Government neither advocated nor opposed. It only held that the Labor Board was the lawful agency of the Government to hear and decide disputes and its authority must be sustained, as the law contemplates. This must be so, whether the carriers or the employees ignore its decisions.

Carriers Ignore Decisions

Unhappily a number of decisions of this board had been ignored by the carriers. In only one instance, however, had a decision, challenged by a carrier, been brought to the attention of the Department of Justice, and this decision promptly was carried to the courts and has recently been sustained in the Federal Court of Appeals. The public or the executive had no knowledge of the ignored decisions in other cases, because they did not hinder transportation.

When these failures of many of the carriers to abide by decisions of the board were brought to my attention, I could more fairly appraise the feelings of the strikers, though they had a remedy without seeking to paralyze interstate commerce.

The law creating the Railroad Labor Board is inadequate. Contrary to popular impression, it has little or no power to enforce its decisions. It can impose no penalties on either party disregarding its decisions. It can not halt a strike, and manifestly Congress deliberately omitted the enactment of compulsory arbitration.

The decisions of the board must be made enforceable and effective against carriers and employees alike. But the law is new, and no perfection of it by Congress at this moment could be helpful in the present threatened paralysis of transportation.

Happily it always is lawful and oftimes possible to settle disputes outside of court, so, in a desire to serve public welfare, I ventured upon an attempt at mediation. Those who had preceded me in attempted settlements had made some progress. I submitted to the officials of the striking employees and the chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, in writing, on the same day, a tentative proposal for settlement.

Knowing that some of the carriers had offended by ignoring the decisions of the board and the employees had struck when they had a remedy without the strike, I felt it was best to start all over again, resume work, all to agree to abide faithfully by the board's decisions, make it a real tribunal of peace in transportation, and everybody serve the public.

The barrier to be surmounted was the question of seniority. By the workmen these rights are held to be sacred, and unsurrendered by a strike. By the carriers the preservation of seniority is the weapon of discipline on the one hand and the reward of faithful employees on the other.

Seniority Refused

It has been an almost invariable rule that when strikes have been lost seniority and its advantages have been surrendered; when strikes have been settled seniority has been restored.

In the tentative proposal which I sponsored it was provided that everybody should go to work, with seniority rights unimpaired, that there should be no discrimination by either workmen or carriers against workmen who did or who did not strike.

I realized that the proposal must carry a disappointment to empoyees who had inherited promotion by staying loyally on the job, and to such new men as had sought jobs looking to permanent employment, but I wanted the fresh start and maintained transportation service, and I appraised the disappointment of the few to be less important than the impending misfortune to the Nation.

It was not what I would ask ordinarily to be considered or conceded, but at that moment of deep anxiety, with the coal shortage gravely menacing, I was thinking of the pressing demands of the welfare of the whole people. I believed the sacrifice brought to the men involved could be amply compensated for by the carriers in practical ways. I believed that the matter of transcendent importance was the acceptance of the proposal to respect the Labor Board's decisions on the questions which formed the issue at the time of the strike. The public compensation would be complete in guarding by law against recurrence.

Carriers Reject Proposal

The proposal was rejected by the carriers. Though the rejection did not end all negotiation, it left the Government only one course—to call the striking workmen to return to work, to call the carriers to assign them to work, and leave the dispute about seniority to the Labor Board for decision. When negotiation or mediation fails this is the course contemplated by the law, and the Government can have no chart for its course except the law.

To this call a majority of the carriers responded favorably, proposing to reemploy all strikers except those guilty of violence against workmen or property, to restore the striking workmen to their old positions where vacant, or to like positions where vacancies are filled; questions of seniority which can not be settled between the employer and employees to go to the Labor Board for decision. The minority of the carriers proposed to assign jobs to workmen on strike only where the positions were vacant. Neither proposal has been accepted.

Thus the narrative brings us to the present moment, but it has not included the developments which have heightened the Government's concern. Sympathetic strikes have developed here and there, seriously impairing interstate commerce. Deserted transcontinental trains in the desert regions of the southwest have revealed the cruelty and contempt for law on the part of some railway employees, who have conspired to paralyze transportation, and lawlessness and violence in a hundred places have revealed the failure of the striking unions to hold their forces to law observance.

State of Lawlessness

Men who refused to strike and who have braved insult and assault and risked their lives to serve a public need have been cruelly attacked and wounded or killed. Men seeking work and guards attempting to protect lives and property, even officers of the Federal Government, have been assaulted, humiliated and hindered in their duties.

Strikers have armed themselves and gathered in mobs about railroad shops to offer armed violence to any man attempting to go to work. There is a state of lawlessness shocking to every conception of American law and order and violating the cherished guaranties of American freedom. At no time has the Federal Government been unready or unwilling to give its support to maintain law and order and restrain violence, but in no case has state authority confessed its inability to cope with the situation and asked for federal assistance.

Under these conditions of hindrance and intimidation there has been such a lack of care of motive power that the deterioration of locomotives and the non-compliance with the safety requirements of the law are threatening the breakdown of transportation. This very serious menace is magnified by the millions of losses to fruit growers and other producers of perishable foodstuffs, and comparable losses to farmers who depend on transportation to market their grains at harvest time. Even worse, it is hindering the transport of available coal when industry is on the verge of paralysis because of coal shortage, and life and health are menaced by coal famine in the great centers of population.

Surely the threatening conditions must impress the Congress and the country that no body of men, whether limited in numbers and responsible for railway management or powerful in numbers and the necessary forces in railroad operation, shall be permitted to choose a course which imperils public welfare. Neither organizations of employers nor workingmen's unions may escape responsibility. When related to a public service the mere fact of organization magnifies that responsibility and public interest transcends that of either grouped capital or organized labor.

Municipalities Indifferent

Another development is so significant that the hardships of the moment may well be endured to rivet popular attention to necessary settlement. It is fundamental to all freedom that all men have unquestioned rights to lawful pursuits to work and to live and choose their own lawful ways to happiness. In these strikes these rights have been denied by assault and violence, by armed lawlessness. In many communities the municipal authorities have winked at these violations, until liberty is a mockery and the law a matter of community contempt. It is fair to say that the great mass of organized workmen do not approve, but they seem helpless to hinder.

These conditions cannot remain in free America. If free men cannot toil according to their own lawful choosing, all our constitutional guaranties born of democracy are surrendered to mobocracy and the freedom of a hundred millions is surrendered to the small minority which would have no law.

It is not my thought to ask Congress to deal with these fundamental problems at this time. No hasty action would contribute to the solution of the present critical siutation. There is existing law by which to settle the prevailing disputes. There are statutes forbidding conspiracy to hinder interstate commerce. There are laws to assure the highest possible safety in railway service. It is my purpose to invoke these laws, civil and criminal, against all offenders alike.

The legal safeguarding against like menaces in the future must be worked out when no passion sways, when no prejudice influences, when the whole problem may be appraised, and the public welfare may be asserted against any and every interest which assumes authority beyond that of the Government itself.

Would Protect Aliens

One specific thing I must ask at your hands at the earliest possible moment. There is pending a bill to provide for the better protection of aliens and for the enforcement of their treaty rights. It is a measure, in short, to create a jurisdiction for the federal courts through which the national Government will have appropriate powers to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under treaties and to deal with crimes which affect our foreign relations.

The matter has been before Congress on many previous occasions. President Tyler, in his first annual message, advised Congress that inasmuch as "the Government is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, it ought to possess without question all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other."

President Harrison asked for the same bestowal of jurisdiction, having encountered deep embarrassment which grew out of the lynching of 11 aliens in New Orleans in 1891. President McKinley, dealing with a like problem in 1899, asked the conferring upon federal courts jurisdiction in that class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the Federal Government may be involved. President Roosevelt uttered a like request to Congress in 1906, and President Taft pointed out the defect in the present federal jurisdiction when he made his inaugural address in 1909.

He declared that "It puts our Government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagement to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform these engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in states or cities not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We can not permit the possible failure of justice, due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government, to expose us to the risk of war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction were asserted by suitable legislation by Congress."

Government Unable to Act

My renewal of this oft-made recommendation is impelled by a pitiable sense of federal impotence to deal with the shocking crime at Herrin, Ill., which so recently shamed and horrified the country. In that butchery of human beings, wrought in madness, it is alleged that two aliens were murdered. This act adds to the outraged sense of American justice the humiliation which lies in the federal government's confessed lack of authority to punish that unutterable crime.

Had it happened in any other land than our own, and the wrath of righteous justice were not effectively expressed, we should have pitied the civilization that would tolerate and sorrow for the government unwilling or unable to mete out just punishment.

I have felt the deep current of popular resentment that the Federal Government has not sought to efface this blot from our national shield, that the Federal Government has been tolerant of the mockery of local inquiry and the failure of justice in Illinois.

It is the regrettable truth that the Federal Government cannot act under the law. But the bestowal of the jurisdiction necessary to enable federal courts to act appropriately will open the way to punish barbarity and butchery at Herrin or elsewhere, no matter in whose name or for what purpost the insufferable outrage is committed.

It is deplorable that there are or can be American communities where even there are citizens, not to speak of public officials, who believe mob warfare is admissible to cure any situation. It is terrorizing to know that such madness may be directed against men merely for choosing to accept lawful employment. I wish the Federal Government to be able to put an end to such crimes against civilization and punish those who sanction them.

Warfare on Unions

In the weeks of patient conference and attempts at settlement I have come to appraise another element in the engrossing industrial dispute of which it is only fair to take cognizance. It is in some degree responsible for the strikes and has hindered attempts at adjustment. I refer to the warfare on the unions of labor.

The Government has no sympathy or approval for this element of discord in the ranks of industry. Any legislation in the future must be as free from this element of trouble making as it is from labor extremists who strive for class domination. We recognize these organizations in the law, and we must accredit them with incalculable contribution to Labor's uplift.

It is of public interest to preserve them and profit by the good that is in them, but we must check the abuses and the excesses which conflict with public interest, precisely as we have been progressively legislating to prevent capitalistic, corporate, or managerial domination, which is contrary to public welfare.

We also recognize the right of employers and employees alike, within the law, to establish their methods of conducting business, to choose their employment and to determine their relations with each other.

We must reassert the doctrine that in this republic the first obligation and the first allegiance of every citizen, high or low, is to his Government, and to hold that government to be the just and unchallenged sponsor for public welfare, and the liberty, security and rights of all its citizens.

No matter what clouds may gather, no matter what storms may ensue, no matter what hardships may attend or what sacrifice may be necessary, government by law must and will be sustained.

Wherefore I am resolved to use all the power of the Government to maintain transportation, and sustain the right of men to work.

WARREN S. STONE STILL OPTIMISTIC

(Continued from Page 1)

in filling the strikers' places, he maintained that it took several years to train carmen.

Senator Watson, in Contact With Railroad Conference, Keeps President Advised

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (By The Associated Press)—President Harding was told today by James E. Watson, Senator from Indiana, one of the advisers in the rail strike, that long-distance telephone conversations with Brotherhood chiefs and representatives of the railroad executives in New York had disclosed both sides "hopeful of a settlement of the rail strike at today's meeting.

Discussions of the seniority issue were declared by the Indiana Senator to be based on a plan which roughly would provide:

First—That the men who did not go on strike go to the head of the list in seniority.

Second—That the employees who walked out on July 1 or later be accorded seniority status second to the men who remained at work.

Third—That the new men taken on during the strike be given a seniority ranking below the other two groups and be retained in employment by the railroads wherever possible.

Senator Watson had another long distance telephone conversation with T. DeWitt, Cuyler after the brotherhoods and executives committee went into conference and was informed by Mr. Cuyler, he said, that the prospects for settlement were not so bright as they had appeared prior to the conference.

The chairman of the executives was understood to have informed the Senator that the brotherhood chiefs returning to the conference after night discussions with leaders of the striking shopmen were showing less of an inclination to accept the compromise proposal on seniority.

Mr. Cuyler was understood to have told Senator Watson that when the conference adjourned its sessions last night the conferees were on the "verge" of an agreement.

Further inquiry as to the compromise developed that it contained the proposition that the question of seniority status as between the strikers and the men taken on to fill their places be left to the adjudication of the Railroad Labor Board or to tribunals set up between the unions and the individual roads. As first outlined, namely, that the strikers be given a place on the railroads' seniority list just below the men who stayed on the job and above. The proposal is similar to that advanced in some quarters prior to official announcement as President Harding's first settlement plan. The official announcement of that plan, however, revealed that the President had suggestd that the strikers be taken back with their seniority rights unimpaired.

Strikes No Excuse for Draft, Is Ruling of Army Authority

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Decisions were submitted to John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, by Colonel J. A. Hull, Acting Judge Advocate-General of the army, holding that the present strike situation does not constitute an emergency which would authorize the recruiting of the army to war strength and that there existed no authority for drafting of men by the Government in time of peace.

Secretary Weeks in announcing the two decisions said that he asked for opinions on the two points not because the Government had in mind any such action but to clear up uncertainty in the minds of the officials and to put the public mind at rest as to the powers of the Government.

BOSTON TO HAVE NEW SHIP SERVICE

Fortnightly freight service between Boston and Gulf of Mexico ports is expected to be established soon it was announced today following the first meeting of the new Rail and Waterway Commission, recently appointed by the Boston Maritime Association, at the Exchange Club, Boston. That this will prove of vital importance in developing New England industries is attested by Boston business men who have long contended for a direct Gulf line to relieve the present commercial dependence of the New England ports on New York and to effect a greater flow of raw materials and export commodities to the Port of Boston.

The commission having the work in charge is headed by Joseph W. Powell of Boston, formerly president of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, and it will co-operate with committees appointed by the governors of the New England maritime states to co-ordinate the reorganization of railroads with water transportation.

MILL MEN EXPECT MANY TO RETURN

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 18 (Special)—Although organized labor has refused the Pacific Mills offer, that the men return at once on a 20 per cent cut in wages until Oct. 1, when the old wages will be restored retroactive to Sept. 5, unorganized workers, who are in the majority, are expected to accept the offer and the mill men believe that enough operatives will return to work on Monday to warrant opening.

The United Textile Workers, in a statement issued, ask for an immediate restoration of the wage scale which existed previous to the beginning of the strike on March 27 as the only terms which they will accept.

Ben Legere of the One Big Union said the offer was an insult to the thousands of workers who have been on strike for nearly 28 weeks and the only condition upon which his organization would agree to return to work was the immediate restoration of the scale of wages as prior to the strike.

Many Looms Reported Working

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 18—According to a statement made by Agent W. P. Straw of the Amoskeag Company, the company has 4001 looms actually at work, with 2375 workers. These figures, the agent declares, do not include the overseers and salaried employers, who number about 400. A gain of over 500 looms has been made to date this week, the announcement states. "The products are the best the Amoskeag ever turned out," Mr. Straw averred in his statement. "Statements that the goods are of an inferior quality and have been sacrificed by the mills are unfounded," he stated.

Strikers Vote Not to Return

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 18—A mass meeting of 500 strikers from the Lonsdale Company unanimously voted last night at Valley Falls not to go back to work. At a similar meeting of 300 strikers of the Berkeley Company, controlled by the Lonsdale Company, held at Ashton, no vote on the question was taken.

STATE TO MAKE HERRIN INQUIRY

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (Special)—E. J. Brundage, Attorney-General of Illinois, will go personally to Williamson County to assist the State's attorney in the grand jury investigation of the Herrin mine massacre, he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Announcement was made at the same time at Marion, the county seat, that a grand jury to investigate the slaying of strike breakers at the Lester Strip Mine last June would be impanelled there on Aug. 28.

This marks the first substantial step toward prosecution. Local authorities, living in a mining country thoroughly unionized, either made no move toward bringing the guilty to punishment or showed by their attitude that little would have resulted from an investigation under their auspices.

The grand jury inquiry now scheduled has been virtually arranged by the State. The announcement from Marion says that the selection of jurors has been taken out of the hands of the sheriff, Melvin Thaxton, and given to special deputies.

In the ordinary course of events, the investigation would have been made by the regular grand jury, impanelled some time ago. This was drawn under the direction of Mr. Thaxton, but when examination was made of its members, it was found that 18 of the 21 men were union miners. An unbiased inquiry was deemed impossible and this grand jury was left to handle routine matters.

Neither union men nor coal operators' representatives are to sit on the new grand jury, according to the plans of Delos M. Duty, state's attorney.

Mr. Brundage has kept in close touch with developments in Williamson County, going there himself some time ago to appraise the situation and get the investigation started. He posted a reward of $1000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of participants.

AUSTRALIA REDUCES TAXES AS A RESULT OF ARMS CONFERENCE

MELBOURNE, Aug. 18—Economy in the national expenditures, mainly a result of the Washington Disarmament Conference, will make possible a considerable reduction in taxes, it is shown by the new Australian Budget, just published. The income tax is reduced by 10 per cent and the exemption increased to £200; the war surcharge tax on land is reduced and the entertainment tax abolished where the price of admission is less than a shilling.

The duty on galvanized iron and similar goods, and also on tractors, is lowered, and a bounty provided for local manufacture of these commodities. A subsidy of £150,000 on export beef is also provided.

Of the £3,000,000 reduction in taxation, two-thirds is made possible by the cut in the costs of the national defense.

STATE MAKES OFFER OF REWARD OF $1000

Gov. Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts has issued a proclamation announcing that a reward of $1000 will be paid by the State for evidence leading to the conviction of persons guilty of violence toward railroad employees or of the destruction of railroad property. The offer is based upon a report submitted by Alfred F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety, which lists many acts of violence since the strike began.

More than 500 Boston strikers, following a meeting at headquarters, participated in a hostile demonstration against the men at work in the New Haven Railroad yards near Dover Street late Thursday. A dispute followed between two of the strikers and a car cleaner, with the result that the two strikers were taken into custody, one of whom was Robert Henderson, secretary of the New Haven Shop Crafts Union.

REBELS DRIVEN OUT OF COUNTY LOUTH

Irish Free State Troops Gain Victory in North—Relatively Small Damage Done

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 18—The capture of Dundalk and the clearing of County Louth is notable for the ease and celerity with which the national troops succeeded and the relatively small damage inflicted by retreating irregulars. This was undoubtedly due to the warning that destruction of public or private property would be visited by severe punishment. The steps taken by the northern authorities to prevent their territory from being used by the irregulars was helpful.

This incident and the military operations in the South support the view expressed in cables to The Christian Science Monitor that, while there is no part of Ireland that the rebels can hold against the Government forces, as yet no place can be considered secure from raids or riots.

Dundalk is only a few miles from the border and when it fell into the hands of the irregulars grave misgivings were aroused in the North. Further the capture of Carlingford on the Lough, facing down shore, added uneasiness, which was increased still more by news of a raid across the border and the concentration of republican sympathizers.

These misgivings were allayed, however, by the energetic action of the Free State forces.

COAL MINE RUINED, OTHERS IN PERIL IN NOVA SCOTIA STRIKE

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 18—One mine was declared lost from flooding and practically all the collieries in southern Cape Breton are in danger, 72 hours after the beginning of the Nova Scotia coal strike. The flooded mine, Dominion Coal Company officials say, can never be operated again.

As to the other mines the general opinion is that a catastrophe is imminent if the pumps and safety equipment are not manned within 48 hours. Company officials state that already tremendous damage has been done.

G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, went into conference with Col. Gordon Harrington, legal adviser, Dan Livingston, president, J. B. McLachlan, secretary, and other executives of the United Mine Workers, in an effort to settle the strike.

WINSTON CHURCHILL AND H. H. ASQUITH ENTER MEMOIR FIELD

LONDON, Aug. 18—Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Herbert H. Asquith are the latest recruits to the memoir writing field. It is understood that Mr. Churchill will receive £20,000 and Mr. Asquith a lesser sum, for books to be published at about the end of the present year.

Like the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, who is at Criccieth, Wales, grinding out the golden chapters of his £90,000 literary effort, Mr. Churchill also is devoting the present Parliamentary recess to his writing. His friends, however, say the Colonial Secretary is finding difficulty in writing with the greatest freedom because of reservations necessitated by his Cabinet post.

Mr. Asquith is not subject to such restrictions, but nevertheless it is not expected the dignified and the scholarly leader of the opposition will write anything approaching the diary published by Margot Asquith, his wife.

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CLERGY ARE ASKED TO DENOUNCE KLAN

American Unity League to Enlist Aid of Churchmen to Combat Its Secret Activities

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—The banner raised here against the Ku Klux Klan is being carried to other states, while invitations have been sent to Protestant ministers and Jewish rabbis in Chicago to rally around its standard and open their churches. The Roman Catholic clergy are being reached through the archbishop.

The Indiana state committee of the American Unity League, the anti-Klan organization, was formed in Indianapolis Wednesday night. Prior to that, Iowans organized a state committee at Des Moines. It is the league's intention to organize, foster or co-operate with existing anti-Klan societies in the 25 or 26 states where it reports the Klan active.

Next Wednesday night the founders' committee of the league will hold its first big meeting. A prominent Jewish rabbi will be invited to speak as representing the Jews, an equally prominent Protestant clergyman will be asked to represent the Protestants, while Patrick H. O'Donnell, a Roman Catholic, will represent the Roman Catholics. Mr. O'Donnell will preside at the banquet, being chairman of the founders' committee and spokesman of the anti-Klan movement.

Klan Activities to be Disclosed

Letters are being sent out from the office of G. K. Rutledge, secretary of the league, inviting prominent residents of Chicago to be the guests of the founders' committee at this banquet. "The activities of the Ku Klux Klan will be disclosed by competent authorities," says the invitation, "and the necessity for counteracting these activities will be discussed."

The league plans to publish a weekly newspaper, it is announced by Mr. Rutledge. This is to be called "Tolerance." It is to be sent free to every member of every state legislature and to all members of Congress, he said. Constructive views and activities of Protestant, Jew and Roman Catholic, he said, would be set forth, thus interpreting each to the other.

"The Ku Klux Klan is seeking to turn Christianity to its use for political purposes, and in so doing is overturning the fundamental American principle of separation of church and state," Mr. O'Donnell said here today. He added:

The Klan is trying to put its men into legislative offices and on police forces, so that it can control both the law-making and the law-enforcing bodies. That it has gone out for offices is clearly demonstrated in the recent primary elections in Texas and elsewhere, while we know that the Klan is endeavoring to enlist the police in every community where it is strong.

The control of legislatures means the power of law-making. There is danger in the situation that the Klan will seek the passage of laws subversive of religious toleration and contrary to the freedom of the individual.

The league will carry the fight into the enemy's country, seeking to enroll a large membership of permanent citizens wherever the Klan is strong or may possibly become so, according to Mr. Rutledge.

To Prove That Contention False

"A great measure of the Klan's strength," he said, "has been built up through misrepresentation that the best people of the community belonged to it. As membership in the Klan is secret, there has been no refutation of such statements. The American Unity League plans to offset this argument with the convincing proof that the best people in the community do not belong to the Klan, by enrolling them in this organization, which stands for American fundamentals and in direct opposition to the Klan. There will be no dues. The league's financial support will be entirely voluntary."

The American Unity League is the successor to the National Unity Council, which was formed in Chicago a year or so ago, when the Klan was attracting wide attention. Edward F. Dunne, former Governor of Illinois, a Roman Catholic, took the lead in the council, but when it appeared that Congress investigated the Klan concluded this public inquiry would be sufficient, Mr. Rutledge explained. Recent political developments, however, caused the revival of the anti-Klan movement.

CHECK OF NEAR-BEER PLACES IS INDORSED

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 18 (Special)—The stand taken by Chief of Police Healy toward the abolishment of near-beer bars in this city, is indorsed by J. H. Robbins, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of this State. The chief declared that these saloons offer the greatest opportunities in the city for evasion of the prohibition laws. Chief Healy's attitude is of the utmost importance to the State at the present time, Superintendent Robbins declared, inasmuch as it places a check on the activities of the light wine and beer supporters here.

BUS LINE LICENSED

A long struggle between motor bus lines and the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company has been terminated so far as the City of Revere, Mass., is concerned with victory for the bus-men. At a special meeting of the City Council the Hart Motor Bus Company was granted a license to operate through the city until August 17, 1923. The company gave bonds of $200,000, and guaranteed a 15-minute schedule in summer and a 20-minute schedule in winter.

TOWN HOLDS CELEBRATION

FRANCESTOWN, N. H., Aug. 17 (Special)—Hundreds of former residents of this community were present today at exercises marking the one hundred and fiftieth year of the town's incorporation. A notable list of speakers, headed by Gov. Albert O. Brown, and presentation of a pageant enacted by members of the MacDowell colony at Peterborough were features of the day.

BUILDING FIGURES HIGH

Building and engineering contracts awarded in New England during the week ending Aug. 15 amounted to $7,067,600, the highest for a corresponding period during the past 22 years, according to the F. W. Dodge Company of Boston. The figure most nearly approaching this was for such a period in 1919, when the amount was $6,513,000.

Photograph of a drawing by Herbert Baker, F. R. I. B. A.

Proposed Reconstructed Building for the Bank of England

FRENCH COURTS APPLY THE LAW

American Judiciary Interprets, Said Parisian Advocate

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 12 (Special Correspondence) — Henri Aubepin, distinguished advocate of Paris, delivered the message of the French legal fraternity to the bench and bar of America at one of the sessions of the convention of the American Bar Association, just closed here, speaking in part as follows:

It would seem that in America the judicial has gained the supremacy over the other two branches of the Government, while in France it is the legislative that has become supreme. Your courts determine the constitutionality of the laws; ours only apply them. Laws have been passed at times which were manifestly contrary to our fundamental law, and even to the charter of our country—the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. Many of our juris-consults would wish to do away with the possibility of such attacks, and seek to give the judges the right to adjudge the law. Quite naturally, they hope to introduce into our judicial system the right of the courts to pass on the constitutionality of our laws. Are they wrong or are they right?

Eight years ago, the right was outrageously violated. Treaties were violated. International law was violated. And, while we clung to the soil of our country with the endurance and the tenacity which are the dominant qualities of France, the winds of ocean carried to you the echo of all the outrages which the Right was then suffering. Then, in the defense of the Right, you arose; and you who from the first hours of our trial had given us the help of your generous charity, brought us the support of your armed forces. "Might is greater than Right," said Bismarck, but you, my friends, put Might in the camp of Right, and that brought victory.

POSTMASTERS WILL MEET

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—The National Association of Postmasters, comprised of heads of first and second class offices, will hold its annual convention here Sept. 26, 27 and 28.

"SACRILEGIOUS" PROJECT ON FOOT TO REBUILD BANK OF ENGLAND

Buildings Hopelessly Inadequate to Hold Enormous Staff Which Is Now Scattered in Various Parts of City

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 4—Although in point of years it is a mere upstart, the Bank of England has a hold that is perhaps unique on the affections of the British nation. Even more than the Houses of Parliament, the bank stands in the nation's eyes for solidity, for respectability, for imperturbability. Its vaults—protected, if rumor is to be believed, by devices before which the imaginings of Jules Verne pale into insignificance—its vaults have become a legend. The red-robed and red-coated janitors transmogrify the legend into a tradition and with the assistance of the mysterious smoke-blackened windowless walls, make of the whole an institution.

As an institution the Bank of England, one would imagine, had become sacrosanct. Yet a sacrilegious project is on foot to rebuild it. It is, at first blush, an altogether impossible idea. As well might one contemplate rebuilding Westminster Abbey or Buckingham Palace, or even the Houses of Parliament. Yet the bank buildings, built only a century ago, are hopelessly inadequate to hold the enormous staff which it now needs and which is scattered about in Lombard Street, Lothbury and other parts of the city. Consequently rebuilding, whether sacrilegious or not, has become a necessity.

The question of rebuilding therefore has been engaging the attention of the court of directors for some time, but though plans have been drawn up nothing is yet settled and the whole matter will of course have to be gone into very thoroughly before anything is done. The proposal which the court of directors has before it at present is to build a new bank building within the outer shell of the old. This is not only for sentimental reasons. If the old, low outer walls were pulled down and a new high, many-storied building put up in their place, occupants of the houses on the other side of the streets adjoining the bank would be entitled to huge compensation for ancient lights, in accordance with the old law which prohibits anyone from building in such a way as to shut out the light from his neighbor's windows. The outer walls therefore will be left as they are, whatever happens.

That, at least, is something to be thankful for. Unfortunately, if the proposed plan is accepted there is little else that will remain the same. There will no longer be the Rotunda, that "St. Paul's in miniature," where dividend warrants were cashed in the days when application for payment had to be made in person. At the Lothbury entrance, the beautiful Greek Amphoræ and the great statues over the entrance to the vaults will have disappeared. True, Taylor's old Court Room, with its cream and gold ceiling, its magnificent fireplaces and its figures like the most delicate Wedgwood china in the panelling of the walls, is to be reconstructed in the new building. But when the directors assemble there for their daily lunch, or their famous weekly meeting they will no longer look out on the old garden court with its stone-flagged paths and white and gray weather-beaten walls.

There is to be an open courtyard, certainly, in the new building and it will contain many features of the old garden court. But what will it be like with the light shut out by four towering great walls from the little tiny bronze fountain?

MR. DAVIS FAVORS BAR ON ASIATICS

Address at Vancouver Wins Hearty Public Approval

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 18 (Special)—John W. Davis, formerly representative of the United States in Great Britain, received a great ovation at the close of his address in connection with the meeting of the Canadian Bar Association. Referring to the Asiatic immigration question, which is a burning one in British Columbia, he said there is a clear consensus that "to open wide our doors to Asiatic immigration would be kindness neither to the Asiatics nor to ourselves"; that between them and us there are "differences not only of race but of habit and custom too profound to make their entrance in great numbers a source of happiness to them or benefit to ourselves.

"To the east lies Europe, stricken by war, reduced in possessions and in resources, with clamoring thousands and tens of thousands eager to exchange their present unhappiness for the comparative comfort of the new world. To the west is Asia, ready, were we but willing, to relieve the congestion of its teeming multitudes by sending them across the Pacific. Those who come from either direction will inevitably filter back and forth across the imaginary line that divides us and we shall either absorb them into our body politic or be absorbed by them in turn.

"What barriers, if any, shall we build against these rising tides and how long when they are built will they withstand the tremendous pressure behind them? These are today and they bid fair to be for many years to come, questions vital to the existence of the social order which we enjoy."

Mr. Davis also made eloquent pleas for continued friendly relations between the great Anglo-Saxon nations.

Discussing the address editorially today the Daily World says in part:

"Mr. Davis' attitude on the Asiatic question adds weight to British Columbia's contentions on the same subject. This attitude is prompted by recognition of the fact that assimilation of Asiatic with western races is impossible on fundamental grounds and the knowledge that the teeming millions of the east if they were allowed free entry into Canada and America and Australia would very quickly swamp the white race."

LOS ANGELES CLUB CLEAR OF DEBTS

Large Women Membership Is Secured in Year

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Testifying to the right spirit and activity of more than 1300 Los Angeles business women, it was announced at the weekly meeting of the board of directors of the newly organized Women's Athletic Club that the last mortgage on the club's property had been paid.

The site for the club's building, purchased one year ago, is on Flower Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and is conservatively valued at $200,000. The money to pay for this property has been raised entirely from memberships in the club.

The club report shows that in addition to the purchase of the building site, all organization expenses have been met, there is no outstanding indebtedness, and the treasury shows a substantial fund in reserve for building purposes.

SECTION HANDS INCREASED

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18—A voluntary increase of five cents an hour was given local men employed as section hands by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad yesterday. The men have been paid 35 cents an hour since July 1. The new rate is 40 cents an hour and is the same as that paid previous to the cut operative July 1. The company has found it impossible, it is said, to secure men at the rate of 35 cents an hour.

AGREEMENT FOR CONTINUED USE OF CABLE AT MIAMI IN PROSPECT

Action Waits Only Waiver by Argentina of Monopolistic Rights Granted by That Country to Private Concern

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Action by Argentina in waiving monopolistic rights granted by that country is the only thing necessary to permit the opening of the Miami cable for European business, according to official information supplied to The Christian Science Monitor at the State Department today. There is no thought here of intentional or obstructive delay on the part of the Far Southern Republic, but the opinion prevails that the matter will be adjusted in due course of official business.

This Government has received no official notice of any protest by Brazil against the Miami opening and has no knowledge of such action beyond that contained in newspaper accounts. While the Department is loathe to comment on such a basis of information, it is known that it is not believed there that there would be valid opposition on the part of Brazil unless it might be based upon the theory that the letting in of the business between the United States and Europe would have the effect of causing congestion to the injury of South American interests. Such objection would, however, be a mere matter of expediency and not of permanent policy, as it could not be in view of the fact that Brazil has waived all objections to the removal of monopolistic rights.

Certain Monopolies Procured

The department official with whom The Christian Science Monitor correspondent talked was at pains to explain the situation to prevent all future misunderstandings. Getting down to the fundamentals, he explained that there are three cable companies operating and seeking to operate in South Africa. These are: The Western Telegraph Company, a British corporation; the All-America Cable Company, and the Western Union. The All-America Company procured certain monopolies on the west coast of South America and the Western monopolies in such countries as Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.

When this situation was made evident to the State Department, steps were taken immediately to have the monopolies canceled and the entire South American world opened to cable competition from all directions. It was while these negotiations were in progress that the cable station at Miami was sealed by the Secretary of State.

Agreed to Waive Rights

Ultimately, representatives of the three cable companies were brought together in the offices of the American State Department, and at this meeting an agreement was reached for the waiving by the companies of all monopolistic rights. But even with the consent of the companies obtained it still remained necessary to procure the approval of the various countries by which the monopolies had been granted.

These negotiations have been in progress for several months, and all the South American governments affected have been brought into the agreement except Argentina. There has been no indication from Buenos Aires of opposition from that direction, and it is expected that further expression will be received within the next few days. Thereupon, the Miami station would be opened automatically for business which might be received, unless, of course, there should be substantial foundation for the report of an antagonistic attitude on the part of Brazil.

In the meantime, with European cables costing $1.84 a word, there is persistent pressure for action in the matter of the Miami station.

CREDIT BUREAUX WILL CO-OPERATE

Move Is Expected to Lessen Abuses in Clothing Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—An event of importance to the entire clothing trade of the United States has been consummated here by the directors of the National Association of Clothiers Credit Bureau, whereby the bureau has entered into a co-operative alliance with the National Association of Credit Men, whose membership exceeds 31,000, and which operates 46 credit interchange bureaux similar to the National Association of Clothiers Bureau.

These 46 bureaux exchange ledger information covering their dealings with hundreds of thousands of retail customers throughout the country. Both of these credit organizations have operated for more than a quarter of a century on a co-operative and non-profit basis. In announcement of this move it was said:

"This drawing together of two important credit interchange institutions, is in line with the constantly increasing tendency of the credit fraternity to co-operate and to present a solid front in opposition to the evils of the credit business. These evils can be successfully combated only by uniting the elements of constructiveness and fair dealing.

The clothing industry has suffered from the depredations of dishonest debtors, often encouraged by unscrupulous lawyers and irresponsible collection agencies. These have not hesitated to manipulate estates for their own benefit and not in the interest of the creditors or even the debtor himself. In some cases, embarrassed debtors have been unwarrantably forced into bankruptcy and ruin. Through co-operation on the part of creditors will give the honest retailer in difficulties an opportunity to save his name and business. It also will prevent the dissipation of assets through excessive fees and unnecessary litigation.

CANADIAN RANCHERS APPEAL FOR LOW AMERICAN TARIFF

Western Dominion Steers Considered "Raw Material" for Conversion Into Beef in United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Adopting the unusual if not the unprecedented course of addressing directly their fellow industrialists in the United States, the cattle growers of Canada have sent letters to 30,000 cattlemen and farmers in this country appealing for relief from the rates of duty in the existing tariff law and from the rates which seem likely to be imposed by the pending Fordney-McCumber tariff bill. They ask the aid of the farmers in getting a reduction to save themselves and to promote mutual trade relations between the United States and the Dominion. They also make a direct appeal to Congress.

In their letter the Canadians frankly admit their distress which they attribute to American tariff legislation and ask consideration for their plea for assistance on two general grounds, viz., (1) that the tariff duties that are ruinous to them do not, in the peculiar circumstances of the cattle trade, benefit the American farmer and (2) that the effect of the duties is actually injurious to the business of American farmers who buy and fatten cattle for the market, as it operates to deprive them of a considerable number of desirable "feeders."

The Canadian cattlemen, in developing their argument, also touch on the depressing effect the tariff is having on all trade between the United States and Canada—the latter being the United States' best customer—and point out that if the present tariffs are continued new outlets for cattle and new international trade channels must be opened up.

After many years of free trade in cattle, during which the cattle trade of the two countries became an economic unit, the United States taking virtually all of Canada's surplus, the present emergency tariff law imposed a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem. The House form of the pending measure imposes 1 cent a pound on cattle under 1050 pounds, and 1¼ cents on cattle over that weight. The Senate bill makes it 2 cents on the former class and 1½ cents on the latter. At present low prices of range cattle in the west, even the proposed House rates are heavier than those of the emergency law. Taking a 1050-pound steer on the range, at 3 cents a pound, the net duty would be about $13 on a valuation of $34.50 by the House rates and about $18 by the Senate rate. The emergency tariff comes to a net duty of about $7 on such an animal valued at 3 cents a pound at points of shipment, allowance being made for shipping expense. Asserting that the existing law has been disastrous to the Canadians, long accustomed to and dependent on the American market, they declare that the proposed rates are ruinous and commercially revolutionary in effect.

The Canadians do not ask for a repeal of duties on all cattle, but only from grass-fed steers. Formerly these animals were imported at the rate of about 250,000 head a year, chiefly for fattening on corn by American farmers before being sent to market, such finishing being impracticable in western Canada. Their contention is that the range steer is merely raw material for beef, being converted into it by the American farmer beef manufacturer. If these cattle are not finished in American feed lots, it is pointed out, they eventually will crowd a corresponding number of American cattle out of the export markets, with a corresponding loss to the American farmer in his feeding operations. Their number is held to be so relatively small, compared with the 24,000,000 cattle annually marketed in the United States, as not to have any effect on prices in the American markets.

FARMERS' WEEK ENDS IN PARADE

New Hampshire College Town Thronged With Visitors

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 18 (Special)—Several thousand people witnessed the agricultural parade which marked the conclusion today of the Farmers and Home Makers Week program at the New Hampshire College. The State Department of Agriculture, the state Farm Bureau Federation, the New Hampshire Co-operative Marketing Association, county farm bureaux and granges were represented by floats. Other events of the final day were addresses to be delivered by Gov. Albert O. Brown and Ralph D. Hetzel, president of New Hampshire College, a baseball game for the county championship and the finals of the state horseshoe-throwing tournament.

Poultry raising was the general topic yesterday, among the speakers being Prof. David Warner of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, who told the poultry growers that the trouble with the poultry grower in New England is that he has failed to realize the great importance of grading his flock. At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Poultry Growers Association, Elmore Burns of Goffstown was elected president for the coming year. Other officers elected were: David Atwood, Franklin, vice-president; secretary-treasurer, Perley I. Fitts, Durham; executive committee, O. J. Hubbard, Walpole; Fred Nichols, Kingston; H. S. Bickford, Epsom; T. J. Brackett, Greenland; J. W. Jaspeh, Hudson.

The New Hampshire Beekeepers Association also held its annual meeting. Officers were re-elected as follows: A. L. Littlefield, Salem Depot, president; J. J. Allen, New Boston, vice-president; J. R. Hepler, Durham, secretary; Mrs. W. H. Howard, Newington, treasurer.

E. W. Atkins of Watertown, Wis., spoke on methods of swarm control and demonstrated beekeeping appliances in the afternoon. F. Coombs of Brattleboro, Vt., who operates 350 hives of bees and handles tens of thousands of pounds of honey yearly, was another speaker. Prof. J. R. Hepler of New Hampshire College showed the close relation between beekeeping and fruit growing. Apple orchards particularly need bees, he pointed out, and these insects will mean not only more fruit in an orchard but a better quality.

CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Aug. 18 (Special)—The cornerstone of the new St. Paul's Episcopal church was laid yesterday afternoon. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. Samuel G. Babcock, bishop suffragan of Massachusetts, assisted by the rector of St. Paul's church, the Rev. Arthur H. Wright of this city. The new church will be built of stone on practically the same or similar architectural lines of the old church, the cornerstone of which was laid with Masonic ceremonies on May 22, 1800.

CHICAGO ELEVATED WOULD RUN BUSSES TO ENLARGE FIELD

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Plans to operate motor busses in connection with Chicago elevated lines were announced today by company officials, along with the filing by the company of a petition with the Illinois Commerce Commission seeking a cut in fares amounting to about four-tenths of a cent to purchasers of tickets.

Elevated patrons would get transfers to the bus-line system reaching parts of the city not now served by the overhead route. An official of the company said if permission is granted an ordinance will be asked from the City Council.

The slight fare reduction only applies to those willing to buy three tickets which will sell for 25 cents. The rate now is four for 35 cents. A new feature proposed is a weekly pass to be sold by the company at $1.25, transferable but good for only one ride at a time. Single rides will sell at 10 cents as heretofore. These fare plans follow a wage cut amounting to $1,100,000 a year, according to company officials.

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ALL FREE FROM ENCUMBRANCE

The sale to take place upon the premises on Thursday the 31st day of August 1922 commencing promptly at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon regardless of any condition of the weather with the real estate and continuing without intermission until the sale of the entire property is completed some time in the afternoon. An illustrated and descriptive catalogue upon application at the office of the Auctioneers, where all inquiries must also be made. Samuel Reich Trustee by Pullman and Comley, Esqs Attorneys.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

R.A.M. Centenary Second Week Surpasses First in Performances

London, July 28
Special Correspondence

JULY usually marks the end of the London concert season, and as a rule there are but few performances in the last week or two. Not so this year. The Royal Academy of Music has "held the stage" completely and continuously with its centenary celebrations. It has surely constituted a record in concert organization. Such a colossal scheme, carried out with such a degree of smoothness implies a tremendous amount of work, besides notable executive ability.

The first week of operas and concerts had been crowded, but the second surpassed it. Also there was more variety in the events themselves. At the end of it all one was left with a general impression of mammoth music-makings, galaxies of distinguished personages, struggling crowds, dozens of ticket holders turned from full houses, and cumulative congratulations.

Even the vast spaces of St. Paul's Cathedral were filled to the uttermost for the Thanksgiving service at noon on July 17. Music never sounds more impressive than when it floods through these aisles and floats up under the dome, and the great service had been planned with every musical resource which could add to the splendor of the occasion. Organ, orchestra, the band of the Welsh Guards, the lovely sound effects in music composed by past or present members of the Royal Academy of Music. "Sing Unto God" is the Academy motto.

Masque in Queen's Hall

On the evening of the same day specially invited guests were entertained by the Royal Academy of Music at a reception and masque in Queen's Hall. The occasion was brilliant—in its way unique. While the guests assembled, the string band of the Royal Engineers, conducted by Lieut. Neville Flux, F. R. A. M., played a selection of music by Academicians. For the most part, it must be confessed, the guests talked through this, but a spontaneous silence was observed on Sir Alexander Mackenzie's "Benedictus" being played, and at its close the gallery folk expressed their feelings by singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Frederick Corder's 50-part motet "Sing Unto God" for female voices, well rendered by the ladies' choir and conducted by himself, was a tour de force of contrapuntal dexterity. It is exciting to know that the twentieth century can vie with the ingenious feats of Tallis and Dr. John Bull in Tudor times, even if the net result of 50 parts is no greater than 15, judged as appreciable music.

An address of congratulation to the Royal Academy of Music from the other great English musical institution, the Royal College of Music, was then presented by Dr. George Macmillan and Sir Ernest Palmer, and received on behalf of the Academy by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Gilbert Greenall, Mr. Ernest Matthews, and Mr. Philip Agnew.

"A Wreath of a Hundred Roses"

After the interval came "A Wreath of a Hundred Roses," an "occasional masque to be performed once in 100 years, the words by a very old student (Louis N. Parker), the music by very young ones." A charming scheme, combining symbolism with verse equally apt, music, color, and pageantry, unrolled itself before the interested spectators. The Academy was particularly fortunate in the possession of two such gifted, beautiful, and famous one-time students as Julia Neilson and her daughter Phyllis Neilson-Terry, to impersonate the leading parts of 1822 and 1922—the mother and daughter—and their perfect declamation was a joy to hear. The closing scene, with its broad effects of choral singing, flowers, banners, and massed actors was strikingly picturesque.

Orchestral concerts at Queen's Hall were the main features of the next three days, though excellent operatic and dramatic performances were also given at the academy itself.

Excitement reached its climax over the first orchestral performance on the evening of July 18, as the King, Queen, and Duke of Connaught attended it in person. The program bristled with the names of distinguished former pupils of the academy—Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir Henry Wood as conductors, Myra Hess as the pianist, Lionel Tertis as the viola soloist, Caroline Hatchard and Ben Davies as the vocalists, Lena Ashwell to recite. A splendid orchestra, too, of about 100 performers, particularly fine in the string department. With such material it should have been a uniquely interesting occasion. That it fell something short of intention must be put down to injudicious choice in the pieces performed. Some of the works were delightful by themselves, and their composers men who have won wide recognition, but grouped thus they stultified each other.

Second Orchestral Concert

Much the same thing applies to the second orchestral concert, given on July 19, also by past pupils of the academy. W. H. Bell, York Bowen, and Edward German had all written orchestral works especially for the centenary. Isabel Gray played Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Scottish Concerto for pianoforte and orchestra brilliantly. Clara Butterworth sang a new scena by her husband, Montague Phillips. Robert Radford gave some of William Wallace's popular "Freebooter Songs" and introduced a ballad for baritone solo, chorus and orchestra by Adam Carse. Then there was W. H. Reed's violin concerto, played by Marjorie Hayward, and—very interesting—the first London performance of Arnold Bax's tone-poem "Tintagel" for orchestra. Sir Henry Wood and the composers conducted.

The next day, July 20, the present students of the academy were given their chance at an orchestral concert given in Queen's Hall, and conducted by Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

On Friday, July 21, the distribution of prizes by the president, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, in Queen's Hall was marked by two additional and agreeable features, viz., an address of congratulation from the Guildhall School of Music, presented by Sir Francis Green, Sir Landon Ronald, and Mr. H. Saxe Wyndham, and the formal announcement that the Royal Academy of Music will build a small training theater in commemoration of the centenary.

In the evening a brilliant banquet was given at the Wharncliffe rooms, Lord Burnham presiding, and the speakers included Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir James Dewar, Sir Aston Webb, Sir Owen Seaman, and Lord Justice Younger. Here the fortnight-long celebrations ended to all intents and purposes, though within its own portals the academy had some further fixtures for the next day. In summing up so vast an undertaking either one word or half a million must be used. One seems preferable. It shall be Dominie Sampson's—"Prodigious."

M. M. S.

Albert Laessle, Sculptor, Has a Persuasive Way With Animals

MANY a time have I wandered about an art gallery for the sole purpose and amusement of philosophizing upon the sojourners therein. Invariably, there are two distinct reactions. To the casual visitor an art gallery presents a curious cross between a church and a shop. Its frequenter must speak in hushed tones—not lest the white plaster Apollo overhear the conversation, but because the individual finds himself in an atmosphere alien to his everyday trend of thought or association. He feels that there is something mysterious in art—in the human ability to create. And one must pay due homage to mystery. Hence the whispered word, the sidelong glance. Were the art gallery felt to be as commonplace as the shop, the visitor would lose much of his delight in the unusual.

But the worship of atmosphere does not extend beyond pleasurable generalities. The visitor at once consults an indispensable and material catalogue. Ah yes—this is more familiar—a tabulation, in short, art indexed, tagged with a name,—quite as neatly as if it were packed away on a dry-goods shelf The public imagination is satisfied before it has been given that rare opportunity to exercise its own powers. The public reads the title, glances at the work of art and passes on, with the same degree of satisfaction with which it might purchase the correct size in a pair of brown gloves.

And yet, I have stood by while artists paced the floor in an effort to pluck from the void some name not too inappropriate for a given work of art. The fact is, an artist thinks of his work in terms of the medium used—of paint, or of clay, and not in terms of words. Those, he leaves to the litterateur or the critic. But the public must have words, and the gallery echoes the demand—a tag, a prop for lazy imaginations or tired thoughts.

Many an artist names the figures in his group as a sop to the public zest for a "story," and promptly forgets the verbal children of his own conjuring. He could not call them by name after the second week of their creation!

A title is thus a delusion and a snare—a graft which, in nine cases out of ten, refuses to bear fruit. Art is not literature; yet the title of a book is but the spur to further discovery in its pages. How many frequenters of the art gallery so consider the title of a work of art?

"No. 25," they muse, as they gaze blankly on the sketch of a polar bear. There is the rustle of index pages, and then, the electric light of understanding: "Bear Walking! Marvelous!" And on they walk, satisfied by the obvious and least interesting details in the little sketch. It is dangerously logical. What the artist himself has said must be true. He has written the title—ergo—why look further?

The answer, however, may be found in any studio devoted to more serious activity than pink tea or parlor mod-ernism. Take the little bear, for example. The artist did not find that curiously heavy, undulating tread in his own imagination; he did not chance upon it in his clay; he studied the bear. And in that study, as in the study of any figure, animal or human, lies the key to a world of new ideas and discoveries.

One bright, sunny day, I had treated myself to an afternoon in Philadelphia's Zoological Gardens, when whom should I chance upon but Albert Laessle, the animal sculptor. He was standing in front of the eagle inclosure, intent upon the movements of the bird. He did not speak or give any intimation that he was aware of my presence. For a long time we stood in silence, watching the antics of a pair of birds.

"Eagles are interesting," the sculptor broke the silence. "Have you ever noticed that all the ladies are suffragettes? Take that bird, for instance," and he pointed to a dominating vixen, "she's the boss of the shanty. If you're here at feeding time, watch her. She's right there when the lunch bell rings, and her hubby slinks off." Laessle smiled.

Photograph by Chappel Studio, Philadelphia

"Billy," by Albert Laessle

The lady eagle, as if in disdain, had turned her back on us. We laughed, and wandered off toward the bird house, where Mr. Laessle's penguin group occupies a conspicuous piace.

"People are often quite as funny as the animals," he said, as we paused for a moment by the amusing group. "My penguins used to be out among the seals, and the mothers would tell their children they were baby seals—just because of the association, I suppose."

"Mental laziness," I muttered, thinking of the gallery catalogue.

"Yes, that—and more, too. You haven't any idea how ignorant people can be about animals," the sculptor continued. "One day, when I was standing by the camel inclosure, I found a little woman highly indignant over the treatment of the animals. I was much surprised. The camels were in excellent condition, but it happened to be the season of the year during which they shed. 'Look at those poor creatures!' cried the little lady, choking with indignation. 'Why can't the authorities put some moth balls in their fur?'

"And that's the average intelligence of the man or woman, either, who wanders through the zoo."

"Hum," I thought to myself, "not so different, after all, from the art gallery," but I preserved the peace.

"But when you want to model an animal," Albert Laessle was confiding, "you must manage it, and to do that, you have to know your subject. Just looking at a creature from outside iron bars won't give you much information." He laughed. "Maybe that's why I haven't made a lion! You have to get on intimate terms with your animal. And when you do that you don't know how much like people they really are.

"I had a squirrel once, and he and I started right in getting acquainted. I knew he'd bite, so first of all I put a stick into his cage. He didn't pay any attention. That was encouraging. Then I wore a glove and stroked his back. That worked well, too. I was beginning to feel quite confident, so I took him out of the cage and held him in my hand. He didn't seem to mind in the least. In fact, I felt so much reassured that I stopped looking at him and reached for my modeling tool. No sooner did I turn my head than he bit me. I can't explain his mental processes, but it happened.

"Turkeys are easier to manage. I decided to model one in the act of strutting. Well—how would you get a turkey to strut?"

He evidently expected an answer, but my knowledge of turkeys was nil.

"I'll tell you what I discovered," he continued, "I put Mr. Turkey in the barn, and then one morning, after I had tried all the wiles I knew to induce him to strut, I happened to open a window. Outside all the fowl in the barnyard were on dress parade. Mr. Turkey went to the window and looked out. You have no idea how human that bird became! No sooner did he see his comrades than up flew his tail, and he strutted all over the place. Of course, I thought it was chance. But I tried it again, with exactly the same result, so after that all I had to do was to pull the curtain and he'd pose for hours. The same thing is true of a rooster, only he struts much faster, and he lets the rest of the barnyard know what he thinks about them by crowing over them!"

"You must handle an animal through kindness," the sculptor continued, after a pause. "If you're rough you can't make them do a thing you want them to do. There was Vic, the fox terrier I rescued from the pond to be my model for the Victor dog—the new one that hasn't made his début yet. Well, when I wanted Vic to cock his ears I'd run a string into a metal letter box and rattle it. Up went his ears every time. That dog could have been an A1 telephone operator. He used to hear the 'phone bell when all the doors were shut, and he got so he'd make me answer it every time. He was a bright boy, was Vic—and now he's riding around in a touring car!

"But all animals aren't so clever. When I was modeling a series of toads, I used to roll little pellets of clay along the modeling stand, and Mr. Toad would snap them up as they went by, although he wouldn't touch even the daintiest morsel if it didn't move."

We had reached the entrance where a large Cape Ann granite bowlder serves as memorial to a former superintendent of the gardens.

"That is one of the most appropriate memorials I know," said Albert Laessle. "It is wholly in keeping with the grounds. That's the real secret of memorial art—to make it a natural part of its surroundings."

We paused, uncertain which way to turn.

"Are you going back to town?" he asked.

"Yes," said I, "and I'm going to make a lot of bronzes give up their secrets."

"Here," Laessle volunteered, "take my catalogue!"

"Et tu, Brute!" I thought, as I walked back over the bridge.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

Experimental Theater at Bologna, Italy

ROME, July 27 (Special Correspondence)—Today in few European countries have young dramatists and artists such difficulties to face as in Italy. The public is so corrupted by crude melodramas and sensational cinema plays that work of artistic distinction stands little chance of success. The staging in most Italian theaters is so poor that no theater where mise en scène is recognized as highly important can stand the financial competition, and effort after effort to reform the theater has failed.

It is for this reason that the new Italian Experimental Theater at Bologna deserves attention and praise. Two young Italians, Lorenzo Ruggi, the dramatist, and Gherardo Gherardi, a local dramatic critic, hit upon the plan of making the theater pay by obtaining subscribers. An ordinary theatrical enterprise could not hope to put on good plays, acted by good actors, with any hope of financial success. Therefore the two enthusiasts toiled until they had found 1500 lovers of the theater who were willing to pay an abonnement for 12 performances a year at a new experimental theater.

The financial problem was thus solved, and the three best dramatic companies in Italy came to the assistance. Dario Niccodemi is director of the new venture, and the best talent of his own company, as well as that of the companies of Emma Gramatica and Luigi Carini, is at the disposal of the Experimental Theater. The municipality of Bologna has lent its largest theater, and the first performance, given recently, was a great success despite the fact that the town was to all intents and purposes an armed Fascisti camp at the moment.

Scarcely an artist or author of any note was not present at this performance, and the King, D'Annunzio and Eleonora Duse were among those who sent telegrams of good wishes. Dario Niccodemi and Luigi Pirandello explained the objects of the theater before the curtain went up—the main desire of the venture, they said, was to give new talent a chance, and they apologized that on the opening night, owing to unforeseen circumstances, no new work was to be given.

Gift of Roosevelt Porringer

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Among the gifts recently received by the Metropolitan Museum of Art is that of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who sent Quentin Roosevelt's porringer, a family relic. It is a fine piece of Colonial silver made by Josiah Austin before the American Revolution. Its first owner was Elizabeth Leighton.

European Film Version of "The Prince and the Pauper"

New York, Aug. 15
Special Correspondence

AMERICA'S own beloved Mark Twain came to the New York screen this week in a strange manner. "The Prince and the Pauper" was shown to motion picture audiences at the Capitol in a film that will, beyond a doubt, be one of the most popular pictures of the year. But it was not the work of American producers, ever on the alert, if we are to believe their frantic protestations, for "good screen material." It was a photoplay made, presumably before the war, in Central Europe, and closely resembles in treatment the best German films that have so far reached America.

The American distributors have been reticent as to just where the picture was made, and who the people are who produced it. We are told that it was directed by one Alexander Kardo, whose work in some particulars is similar to that done by Ernst Lubitsch. Its faults, and they are many, are the same faults that one has noticed in other European films. The photography in many cases is poor. The continuity is irregular and jumpy. The use of the double exposure is evidently not developed in Europe to the technical perfection it has reached in America. But the massing of light and shade, the treatment of crowds in the mass, the superb and masterly use of buildings to give dignity to the smallest bit of action—these are virtues which American producers would do well to emulate.

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The nine-year-old boy, Tibi Lubin, who played the Prince and also the Pauper, was a surprise to those who are accustomed to the "cuteness" of American child actors. Although there are many American juvenile players who give satisfactory and memorable performances, they rely, for the most part, on their curls and baby curves for popularity. Too often we seem to hear, beyond their acting, if it can be called so, the voice of the director giving minute commands. But this European child is quite evidently an actor. He does not depend on close-ups in which many glycerin tears roll down his cheeks for effects in pathos. Dancing up and down with bobbing curls is not the only way in which he registers happiness. He is instinctively a pantomimist, and there is an entire absence of machine-made gestures to emphasize his characterizations. There are almost no close-ups in the picture at all, yet every nuance of emotion is clearly shown.

As the poor little ragamuffin, Tom Canty, he is sniveling, depressed, and furtive. There are only his kingly dreams to lend dignity to his miserable little existence. As the Prince, he takes on a royalty of demeanor, a kingly condescension. The subtitles, taken in most instances from the book, do not need the phraseology of kings to make one realize his dignity. There is royalty in every movement, in his proud walk, his expansive gestures, and treatment of his inferiors.

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The minor characters are all well played. The part of John Canty, the pauper's father, is excellently taken by an actor named Francis Herter. The director has treated all his lesser characters in an original way. He has shown them in their surroundings, and has made them act against the background of their environment, rather than as isolated persons. It is much more easy to visualize the brutality of the father when shown among his companions, in the wretched hovel he calls home, wandering along squalid streets, in fluttering rags, sleeping in the cold wind on muddy river banks, than it would be had separate acts of brutality been shown in the ubiquitous close-up. It is a more artistic method and one that leaves something to the imagination.

Henry VIII is played by Alfred Shreiber. We do not remember ever having seen him before, but his performance was excellent. Miles Hendon, whose character is somewhat subordinated in this screen version to other characters and events, is played by Francis Everth. He makes Hendon a bluff, rollicking fellow whose devotion to the little lost Prince is finally rewarded. Lady Edith is played by Ditta Ninjan, and there are fleeting glimpses of the two princesses, Mary and Elizabeth. Isabel, Infanta of Spain, is done by Lilly Lubin. Whether or not she is the sister of the star we do not know, but we do know that she showed in a lesser degree the talents of the little boy. With only a few appearances, and no close-ups, she leaves an impression on the audience. As the poor little overdressed puppet in the hands of crafty statesmen, she gives a clear impression of pathos. A. D. Weisse is the Lord Chancellor.

The picture ends with the coronation of the real Prince in his pauper's rags. In no motion picture that we have recently seen has such an impressive treatment of crowds been shown. The people shouting in wild excitement "Long live the King!" are real people, not puppets in the hands of a clever director. In spite of photography that is not always clear, it is a finale that will long be remembered by motion picture audiences. J. P.

Genevieve Ward, Tragedienne

LONDON, Aug. 18 (By The Associated Press)—Genevieve Ward, famous American tragedienne, passed away today at her home in Hampstead. Genevieve Ward endeared herself to millions of theater-goers in every corner of the world during the 55 years she appeared before the public in almost every rôle from grand opera to light comedy and melodrama. Madam Ward studied singing in Italy and in Paris making her first appearance in Paine's opera "Stella di Napoli" under the stage name of Mme. Ginevra Guerrabella. Warmly received by Italian audiences, she continued through two more seasons before going to Paris to take the part of Elvira in "Don Giovanni." Then she appeared in London concerts where her success was striking. She was born in New York, March 27, 1838, daughter of Col. Samuel Ward and granddaughter of Gideon Lee, once Mayor of New York. Returning to America in 1862, she made her first appearance as Violetta in "La Traviata." In 1873 she returned to England bent upon trying her hand at acting and recorded an instantaneous success in her first appearance on the dramatic stage as Lady Macbeth in the Theater Royal, Manchester. She continued before the public as a dramatic star until 1899 making many tours in classic parts and in the title rôle of her most popular piece, "Forget Me Not," which she acted more than 2000 times. From 1900 to 1915 her stage appearances in London and elsewhere were rare.

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DEPUTIES IN SPANISH CHAMBER TO RECEIVE BIGGER "INDEMNITY"

Home Government Commission's Proposal for Payment of 1000 Pesetas Monthly Accepted When Put to Vote

MADRID, July 25 (Special Correspondence) — A diverting discussion recently took place in the Chamber upon the payment of deputies. A recommendation had come from the home government commission that the "indemnity" now being paid deputies should be increased from 500 to 1000 pesetas a month. An amendment was submitted by Señor Seoane, rejecting the proposal and advocating the imposition of fines upon deputies who did not attend the Chamber regularly.

The situation is curious. Until two years ago, deputies and senators were paid nothing directly for the fulfillment of their duties as such. It is commonly remarked that in a country like Spain, where political manners and customs are what they are, it cannot be a bad thing to be a member of the Cortes, but that is as it may be. Certainly the deputies, once elected, find themselves able to enjoy many pleasant privileges. They travel free on the railways, and when the Cortes is sitting, they are made comfortable in a variety of ways. The Parliament House, on the slope of the Carrera de San Jeronimo, where the Chamber—or Congreso as is its real Spanish name—sits in a very commodious and nicely appointed place, with every kind of convenience for the deputies. But until the spring of 1920, they possessed a privilege which was extremely valuable, namely, that all their correspondence was dispatched free of charge.

Abuses of Privilege Followed

This led in course of time to very considerable abuses, various deputies in business transmitting printed circulars to their clients at the country's expense for example, and it was notorious that some of them conducted a large part of their commercial correspondence on these advantageous terms. It was found eventually that in some recent years the loss to the state, as compared with what the deputies would have had to pay if they had stamped all their letters in the usual way, amounted to 14,000,000 pesetas a year.

The matter became so much talked about outside that something had to be done, and eventually after a long discussion in secret session, it was agreed that both senators and deputies should, in the future, pay for the transmission of their correspondence like other people but that, a privilege being taken away from them, they should receive an "indemnity" of 500 pesetas a month to cover the cost of keeping in touch with their constituencies through the post.

At the time of this decision, there was much discussion upon the point that the Spanish Parliament apparently was the only one of consequence that did not pay its members any salary, the law of the country being that such services must be gratuitous. Various deputies, especially the Socialists, thought it was very hard that the members of the Spanish Parliament should be unrewarded for their services when those of other countries received substantial remuneration, and only a little while previously French deputies had had their emoluments doubled.

On the other hand the bad state of Spanish finances was pointed to, and a reminder was made of the fact that the Chamber had just voted gainst an increase of the salaries of judges and army officers.

Early Increase Predicted

When the proposition to pay the 500 pesetas a month "indemnity" for the withdrawal of the postal privilege was passed, it was predicted that it would not be long before an increase was asked for, and that the payment would be regarded as salary, pure and simple.

The Home Government Commission now put forward its proposition as an increase of the "indemnity." An odd state of things arose when the time for voting came. Señor Seoane withdrew his amendment, but when the proposition to double the "indemnity" was put to the Chamber, a number of deputies in a very thin house rose from their seats and took up a standing position alongside the presidential table, intending thus to make a vote impossible through want of numbers.

The president of the Chamber appealed to them to resume their seats, but none did so, and Señor Romeo called out that these cunning people desired to take their salaries home but to cause themselves as little trouble and inconvenience as possible.

Eventually, 38 voted against the proposition and 19 for it, but as the total vote was insufficient, the president intimated that it would be taken again on the following day. This was done, and 83 then voting, the proposition to increase the "indemnity" was passed by a majority of two.

POLAND HELD BACK BY CABINET CRISES

Frequent Changes in Ministries Hinder Work of Reconstruction

WARSAW, July 20 (Special Correspondence)—The resignation of Marshal Pilsudski as Chief of State of the Polish Government because of his inability to co-operate with Mr. Korfanty, the Premier, is in accordance with the former's oft-declared intention during the controversy over the formation of the Cabinet, and is looked upon as a great loss to Poland.

Peace in foreign relations, peace at home—that is the watchword of Poland at the present moment. The people desire a prompt and peaceful decision in the interminable cabinet crisis, which is very detrimental to the country's interests.

The governmental crisis in Poland has been acute for some time. After the fall of the Sliwinski Cabinet and the inability of either the Right or Left parties to form a government likely to have a working majority, the Diet in the person of its Marshal again applied to the President, who made an attempt to conciliate both sides and bring them to the formation of a non-party government of specialists who provisionally would rule the country till the time of the new elections.

Unfortunately his attempt failed and he gave up in despair of attaining a satisfactory result. Then the Chief Commission which was created by the Diet as a body authorized to designate the Prime Minister in case the Chief of State did not avail himself of his prerogative of designating the Premier himself, chose Mr. Korfanty, who having accepted the post communicated to the Chief of State his intention of forming a Cabinet and presenting it to the President for confirmation.

Meanwhile the President sent a communication to the Marshal of the Diet in which he announced that without entering into the question of the person or the possible results of the work of Mr. Korfanty, appointed as Premier by the Chief Commission, he could not take any part in his work, as after his own unsuccessful attempt to bring the parties in the Diet to a compromise, it would be against his views on the present internal situation of the State and against his feeling of duty as Chief of State in the condition of things as they are at present. Accordingly, as he did not wish to impede Mr. Korfanty in his work of forming a government, he stated that he would be obliged in the near future to resign his post.

Mr. Korfanty, whom the Chief Commission, as the mouthpiece of the Diet, designated as Premier, presented his list of cabinet ministers, among whom are Mr. Michalski for finance and Mr. Skirmunt for foreign affairs, to the President, Joseph Pilsudski. But Mr. Pilsudski stood firmly by his refusal to sign their nomination, his reason being that he considered it to be entirely against the welfare of the State to nominate a government representing so decidedly one party only, and without a majority in the Diet, that would justify them as chosen by the will of the Parliament.

He considers that a government of this type can but be short-lived and that the ministerial crisis would be renewed within a few days as was the case with Mr. Slivinski. He notified the Marshal of the Diet of his resolve to resign should the candidature of Mr. Korfanty not be withdrawn.

On the 19th, a street manifestation was held demonstrating against the premiership of Mr. Korfanty. All the Left parties were represented and many speeches made. The impending resignation of Mr. Pilsudski was looked upon as a calamity for Poland.

LABOR MEN ADOPT AUSTRALIAN POLICY

Western Branch Agrees Upon Proposals for Drastic Government Changes

PERTH, Western Australia, July 10—A congress of the Western Australian state branch of the Australian Labor Party recently discussed the report of the committee appointed to draw up the platform and Labor's agricultural policy, when many items were agreed upon. More than usual interest was accorded the congress, since for some time Labor throughout Australia, in the political sense, has been at a discount, Queensland being a notable exception.

During the last few years Western Australia has enjoyed what might be termed a mixed ministry, with Sir James Mitchell as Premier, but with J. Scaddan, a former Labor Premier, as Minister for Mines and Railways.

Attracting Wide Attention

The Ministry has undoubtedly done good and lasting work, for the immigration policy of Sir James Mitchell is so vigorous and enterprising that it is making the other Australian states wake up. In fact, Victoria and New South Wales, generally regarding the western community with friendly disdain, are beginning to realize that if they wish to maintain their status and dignity, they must break away from the ultra-conservative element.

The great Trans-Australian Railway, linking Perth with the eastern states, was not regarded with too friendly an eye by the easterners, who considered it a sop to their western friends for embracing the federal pact. Today, however, it is thrust upon them that this railway is more than a railway. It is not only a monument to Western Australia's foresight, but a great buttress to the largest state, and although still in its infancy, will inevitably become a highly important link in the Empire. These and other things all tend to force attention upon the great western territory.

The congress of the Labor Party, therefore, has attracted considerable notice, and even the Federal Government itself, notwithstanding its difficult and diverse activities, has time to watch this far-off community with growing interest.

Important Changes Proposed

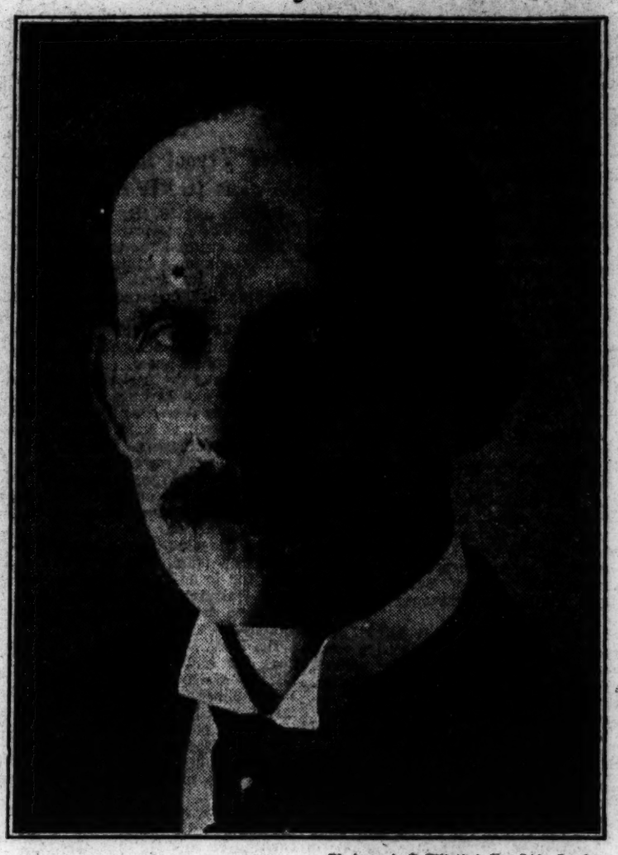
The congress agreed to several drastic innovations, some of which have been discussed before. The abolition of the Legislative Council or Upper House of the Legislature occupied a prominent place in the program, but the congress also approved submission to the Legislative Council of vital legislative planks of the Labor Party, and in the event of mutilation, or rejection, a bill to be introduced immediately for the abolition of the Council, and if rejected by the Council, the issue to be sent to a referendum.

State enterprises and public utilities figure largely among problems discussed, and the party agreed that workers' representations were to be the management of these concerns.

Abolition of the state Governor and Government House was agreed upon. This opens a wide question of constitutional change. It would be a matter for the imperial Parliament to legislate upon, and in such a matter the Colonial Office would not move unless an overwhelming majority in Australia favored the change.

The maintenance of free technical and scientific education was also agreed upon. The congress discussed and agreed upon the limitation of state borrowing, except for reproductive works, the term "reproductive" to mean earning working expenses and interest and provision for repayment of capital by sinking fund during the life of the works in question.

Lord Salisbury, as the Chosen Leader of the "Die-Hards"



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The Marquess of Salisbury

London, England
Special Correspondence

THE Tory "Die-Hards"—the label was originally given them in derision, but they have adopted it as definitive of their attitude toward the oncoming tide of democracy—have now formally severed themselves from the Coalition by electing Lord Salisbury as their official leader. Lord Salisbury is one of those men who have the misfortune to be the sons of eminent fathers, and thus to be exposed to disparaging comparison. His father, the third marquis, was one of the great figures of the close of the Victorian epoch. Of commanding stature and trenchant phrase—Disraeli's description of him as "the master of flouts and sneers" will be remembered—and possessed of the full confidence of the Sovereign, his leadership of his party was in his later years practically absolute, and he exercised a personal control over the House of Lords which was without parallel since the days of the Duke of Wellington.

Unlike His Father

It would be idle to say that the present Lord Salisbury is "a chip of the old block." That description would with more truth apply to his younger brothers, Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Hugh Cecil, who have both been prominent figures in politics, though they are now in the way of becoming "extinct volcanoes." Physically Lord Salisbury bears little resemblance to his father, for he is of no more than middle height, and has none of his father's striking appearance, and his voice, which in conversation is pleasant enough, has in public speaking rather a querulous tone. If he has not been a front rank politician, it was not from lack of opportunity, for as soon as he had gone down from Oxford, and had done some globe trotting, a seat was found for him in the Commons, and he remained a member of the House till he succeeded to the peerage. In addition to his parliamentary experience he has been active in administration, and was successively Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Privy Seal, and president of the Board of Trade.

How comes it then, it may be asked, that a man of rather moderate gifts and achievements should be elected leader of the "Die-Hards"? The answer is that Lord Salisbury has inherited one great quality from his father, and that is straightforwardness of character. He is pellucidly sincere, and incapable of any compromise on what he takes to be a fundamental matter. And sincerity still counts for righteousness in politics. Even by those who are most opposed to him, and regard him as an impossible reactionary, Lord Salisbury is respected, because he always runs straight.

His Interest in Housing

In private conversation Lord Salisbury develops a charm which is lacking in his public speaking. He has a well-stored memory and if he is a little slow and diffident in the expression of his views, his judgment on practical affairs is knowledgeable and sound. He is a landowner who recognizes that land ownership has its obligations as well as its rights, and he gave particular attention to the housing question with the result that though he is not wealthy, as the criterion goes today, there has been no more satisfactory and at the same time more economic building than on his estates. I came away from a private dinner at which he had been present with an M. P. who had been a practical builder in his time. "I don't know," he said, "that I think a lot of lords in general, but yon chap has been talking as good horse sense as I've heard for some time."

He does not take his cue from his brothers, but he admires them immensely and has always been ready to sacrifice himself politically in their interests. Lord Robert's more recent development—he now hobnobs with the "Wee Frees" and addresses their meetings—have puzzled and worried him a good deal, but no word of criticism or dissension would pass his lips.

Lord Salisbury is probably the best leader the "Die-Hards" could get, but it is doubtful whether they are going to cut much ice. The average Englishman inclines to conservatism, but the reactionaryism of the "Die-Hards" is too much for him. They are like Mrs. Partington, constantly sweeping back the Atlantic.

PERSONNEL NAMED OF BRAZILIAN MISSION

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—David L. Goodwillie of Chicago will be secretary of the mission representing the United States Government and people at the centennial celebration of the independence of Brazil to be held in September.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, will head the delegation; other members will be Stephen G. Porter, (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs; Cyrus H.K. Curtis, publisher, of Philadelphia; Admiral Hilary P. Jones of the United States Navy, and Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard of the United States Army. Each will have the rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

The delegation will sail Aug. 24 from New York after a meeting in Washington. Mr. Goodwillie, in addition to representing the Government and people of the United States as secretary of this mission, will also represent the Mississippi Valley Association. He has been active as a civic leader in Chicago affairs. He was chairman of the National Forestry Policy Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and a vice-president of the Union League Club of Chicago.

LORD LEVERHULME SEES TRADE REVIVAL COMING IN AFRICA

Western Part of Continent Only Awaits Stabilization of the European Exchanges

LONDON, July 28 (Special Correspondence)—In common with the rest of the world the British West African Colonies have suffered by the trade depression and the abrupt downward trend in prices. The great trading corporation of the West African associated companies of the Niger Company sustained very heavy losses for the two years from Jan. 1, 1920, to Dec. 31, 1921.

In discussing the position at a meeting of the Niger Company, Ltd., in London recently, Lord Leverhulme, while deploring the heavy losses sustained, struck a hopeful though subdued note in regard to the future. He asserted that alarm need not be felt, for West African trade had had severely hard periods to pass through many times before in its history and had always recovered and had resumed its interrupted course of prosperity although, as far as records went to show, it had never been so severely tried as during the two years 1920 and 1921.

Europe Needs African Produce

For over 40 years the Niger Company played a leading and important rôle in the opening up and development of Nigeria and the West African associated companies, which have been transferred to the Niger Company, have played an equally important part throughout West Africa, from Dakar to the Congo, over a 3000-mile coast line, and extending over 1500 miles inland. These West African associated companies have been established in West Africa, in the case of one, for 150 years and, in the case of the youngest, for about 10 years.

The future prosperity of West African trade would appear to rest upon the solid foundation that Great Britain, Europe, and America cannot well do without West African produce, just as West Africa itself cannot well do without the manufactured goods of the countries mentioned.

Company's Holdings Vast

The position, and the hold upon the country, of the West African associated companies of the Niger Company are vast and most impressive. They own in West Africa 9,000,000 acres of freehold land and over 1,000,000 acres of leasehold land, on which they have built eight towns which are constantly expanding. They also own four ocean-going steamers, 53 river steamboats, and 106 barges and other river craft. They possess 270 trading stores and stations, 36 wharves, one large shipbuilding and ship-repairing yard, besides 12 oil mills and saw mills. The mining rights and royalties owned by the companies apply to all minerals over an area exceeding twice that of the United Kingdom or, in other words, over 160,000,000 acres.

With these vast interests it will be seen that the position of the companies is a true reflex of that of the country at large, and the heavy depression experienced by the concerns during 1920 and 1921 was shared by West Africa generally.

Government Extravagance

The alleged extravagance of the Government and the heavy and unscientifically imposed taxation are blamed in a large measure for the present position of West African trade. It has been shown that the exports for 1921 only exceeded those for 1913 by £4,000,000, while Government expenditures during 1921, as compared with 1913, increased by over £6,300,000, and that in 1921, while the total exports from British West Africa only totaled £19,400,000, Government expenditure totaled £11,300,000, being at the rate of 58 per cent of the total exports, and leaving only a balance of £8,100,000 for payment to the native for his produce. This state of affairs increased and aggravated the serious loss of all West African merchants.

Arrangements are, however, being made for the abolition of the differential duty on palm kernels, and for a reduction in the duty on hides and skins, and hope has been expressed that a clean sweep will be made of all export duties.

Lord Leverhulme, who is so well qualified to speak on West African trade, said that everything was in readiness to participate in the trade revival in that country "which is certainly coming," but added that no great changes can be looked for until the European exchanges become stabilized and until the "short-sighted over-taxation and squandermania of the Colonial Government is reversed." He added that there were signs of improvement visible in many quarters and, with returning confidence, there was reason to hope that they would soon be experiencing a greater volume of trade at a fair margin of profit.

CANADA IS FIGHTING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian Government is making vigorous efforts to cope with the illicit drug traffic on the Pacific Coast, H. S. Beland, Federal Minister of Health and Soldiers Civil Re-establishment, told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent. "Under the legislation passed at the recent session of Parliament illicit drug selling is punishable by as severe penalties as anyone could wish," he declared. "Under this legislation foreigners convicted of selling drugs may be deported. And it is significant that out of 834 convictions in connection with drugs last year over 600 cases were those of Chinamen."

Dr. Beland announced that the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment was completing arrangements whereby former soldiers, whose efficiency was impaired by the war, would be taught useful trades in Red Cross workshops in the larger cities of Canada.

SWITZERLAND WILL SIMPLIFY STATE CONTROL OF RAILWAYS

Demand for Reform Has Been Insistent—More Elastic System of Management to Be Put Into Effect

ZURICH, July 25 (Special Correspondence)—About the beginning of the twentieth century the Government of the Swiss Confederation took over the control and management of all the principal Swiss railways—which up to that time had been run by private enterprise. Today, only a very few of the smaller railways are under private management, the two most important being the Rhatischen Bahnen, in the Canton Grisons, and the Lötschberg-Simplon.

The transfer of the railways was not accomplished under very favorable conditions. In spite of this, however, the first period of the State's management, 1902-1913, proved to be fairly satisfactory, and it was hoped that this fresh arrangement would gradually grow into a stronger and sounder business transaction. This expectation would no doubt in due course have been realized—had not the war intervened which brought with it a critical period for the Swiss railways.

The entire cessation of the international traffic which is of vital importance to Switzerland—often called the "turntable of Europe"—as well as the increasing price of coal, raw materials and wages, had a very bad effect on the financial condition of the state railways, and the after effect of war—the collapse of commerce and travel—did not help to improve matters.

Liabilities Then Resulted

Thus before long there were liabilities instead of assets, and from everywhere arose a demand for reform of the Swiss railways; some even went so far as to ask that the Swiss Federal Railways should be returned to their original private ownership. This latter demand could not be realized by the Swiss people, and it was clearly seen that only the State could guarantee a satisfactory railway service. War conditions would have been much worse in Switzerland if the control of the railways had been taken away from the State.

It has been clearly seen, however, that the whole system must be reorganized and the Federal Council, which has discussed the matter, has planned a reform which has been laid before the National Council, and before long it will be made known to the public.

The outstanding mistake of the State management was too much "red tape," as is so often the case in big government concerns.

Complaints Were Frequent

Complaints have been numerous against the insufficient initiative of both the lower and middle class workers, the narrowness of the executive bodies, the excessive growth of the offices, the friction between the different parties, the slowness in complying with the requested alterations of the public—in a word all the faults which usually arise at the start of such an enterprise.

These were even accentuated by mistakes in the organization itself. The executive committee consisting of 55 members is much too cumbersome to give satisfactory results—besides the whole of the network of the railways was subdivided into five divisions each separately controlled. All these helped to hinder the quickness of the traffic. Therefore, the reform will first bring simplified administration, the executive committee will be reduced to 11 members, the five divisions reduced to a smaller number, and their management as well as the general management will be much less complicated.

Prices are Lower, Assortments Larger, Styles More Effective—Nothing Remains the Same Except the Usual Higbee Dependable Quality—in the Annual

August Sale of
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The Higbee Co.
CLEVELAND, O.

August Sale
FURS
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It is economy to order remodeling and repairing of furs before September 1st.
The John D. Knight Co
CLEVELAND

MacDiarmid's Candies
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"The Best and Most Popular Candy in Cleveland regardless of price."

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Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Draperies
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No repair job too large or too small to receive our conscientious efforts.
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Men's Clothing - Furnishings and Hats
Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values-Watch for them

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SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
Aug. 14th to 31st
Sale prices on all wearables for Men and Boys
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The MacLACHLAN CO.
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is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

JOHNSTON WINS FROM KELLEHER

San Francisco Star Captures the Newport Casino Tennis Singles in Straight Sets

CASINO, Newport, R. I., Aug. 18—W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, by defeating H. G. M. Kelleher of New York, today won the Casino singles lawn tennis tournament. The score of their match in the final round was 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

Kelleher was no match for the Internationalist, and, with Johnston determined to win his first leg on the Casino trophy, the New York player could make little impression against his well-rounded game. Kelleher played as well as at any time during the tournament, in which he was the unexpected factor. Johnston was forced to extend himself at times until he uncovered a weakness in the New York's back-hand.

The only game won by Kelleher in the first set was on Johnston's opening serving, in which the latter was obviously warming up. In the second set he upset his opponent's service once and shot home several pretty placements from volleying exchanges to gain two more games. In the third set Kelleher obtained the lead, an 8—6 victory in the first game, but could not prevail again until Johnston, with the set in hand at 5—1, let up and Kelleher won a love victory. The point score:

FIRST SET

Johnston	5	1	4	4	4	5	4	—27	—6
Kelleher	3	4	1	1	2	3	0	—14	—1

SECOND SET

Johnston	5	2	2	3	6	4	4	6	4	—36	—6
Kelleher	3	4	4	5	4	0	1	4	2	—27	—3

THIRD SET

Johnston	6	4	4	4	5	6	0	6	—35	—6
Kelleher	8	2	1	2	3	4	4	4	—28	—2

Three of the foreign players were eliminated from the tournament in the doubles play yesterday. A. H. Gobert and Jean Porotra of France went out together in the liveliest match of the tournament, defeated by their compatriots, Henri Cochet and N. W. Niles. It was a straight-set result, 6—4, 7—5, but full of sparkling shots in which all shared. R. C. Wertheim of Australia, playing with H. C. Johnson of Boston, made a serious bid to gain the semi-final round, but after winning 6—4, they were turned back in succeeding sets by H. O. Kinsey and R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, 6—4, 6—4.

R. N. Williams 2d and W. M. Washburn, playing in their Davis Cup form, went ahead to the other semi-final by defeating the Leland Stanford Junior University team of P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies, 6—4, 7—5. The youngsters forced the play to high levels. W. E. Davis of San Francisco and S. H. Voshell of New York met serious opposition in C. M. Bull Jr. of New York and W. K. Wesbrooke, Detroit. The boys carried the veterans 24 games to a 13—11 first set and extended the second to 7—5. The summary:

NEWPORT CASINO INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES—Final Round

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Third Round Completed

H. O. Kinsey and R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated R. C. Wertheim, Australia, and H. C. Johnson, Boston, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Henri Cochet, France, and N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated A. H. Gobert and Jean Borotra, France, 6—4, 7—5.

W. E. Davis, San Francisco, and S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated C. M. Bull Jr., New York, and W. K. Wesbrooke, Detroit, 13—11, 7—5.

R. H. Williams 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University, 6—4, 7—5.

Announce Plans for Brazilian Games

Will Be Held in Connection With Centennial Celebrations

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—Plans for the organization of athletic games in Rio de Janeiro in connection with Brazil's centennial celebrations were announced here today by Elwood Brown, director of foreign athletics of the Young Men's Christian Association, who is to become executive secretary of the National Amateur Athletic Federation. The Brazilian games, in which all Latin-American countries are to be represented, will constitute a regional development unit for the next Olympic games. Count Balliet-Latour of Belgium, vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, is associated with Mr. Brown in the enterprise.

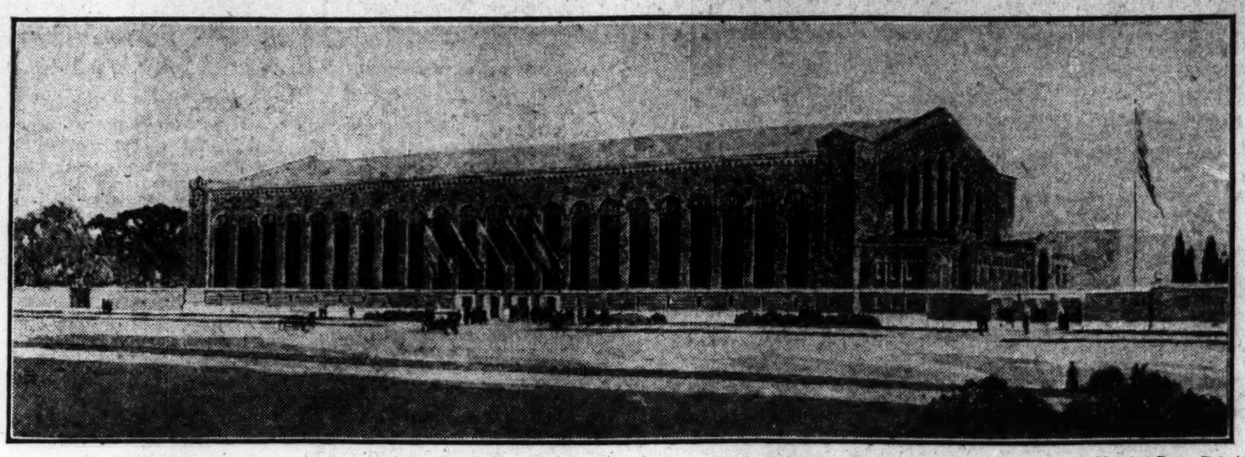
Mr. Brown is to sail Sept. 2. The games begin Sept. 10. Nearly every country in the world will be represented at the celebration, but only Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile and a few other South American countries will compete in the games.

Development of athletics in South America is an extension of the campaign carried on by the Y. M. C. A. in the Philippines, Japan and other foreign lands for more than 10 years, Mr. Brown stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here.

After the Latin-American games, Mr. Brown will return to the United States to take up his office with the recently formed National Amateur Athletic Federation. Count Latour is to go to Osaka, Japan, to assist the development unit formed there by Mr. Brown, called the Far East Athletic Association. It will hold a meet next spring to choose its representatives for the Olympics. A similar mission will take the count to India, where the Indian Empire Athletic Association is in control.

YALE PLAYERS REPORT SEPT. 5

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 17—Football candidates at Yale University have been notified to report for practice Sept. 5, it was announced today. Dr. W. T. Bull is already making plans for the beginning of gridiron workouts.



Photograph by Manning Bros., Detroit

New Field House Which Is Expected to Help University of Michigan Coaches Develop Championship Athletic Teams

Swimming at Michigan Due to Become a Varsity Sport

Plan Construction of New $50,000 Pool for This University as Soon as Money Is Available

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 16 (Special)—Swimming at the University of Michigan is due to become one of the regular varsity sports as soon as the new pool in the Michigan Union building is finished.

Michigan has been represented by an informal swimming team for the past two years, and the Wolverine aquatic stars have built up an enviable record, notwithstanding the lack of a suitable place to practice.

The new swimming pool, which will cost in the neighborhood of $50,000, will be rushed to completion as soon as the money is available. Over $15,000 has been raised by undergraduate subscription, and it is planned to continue the campaign in the fall, when an effort will be made to raise the remainder of the funds.

When finished the new pool will be 75 feet long, 30 feet wide and a grade in depth from four to ten feet at the diving end of the pool. A balcony will surround the pool and provide sufficient space for the seating of about 3000 spectators.

The completion of the pool will not only give the Michigan swimmers an opportunity to hold dual meets with other conference schools at home, but will make the Michigan Union the largest and most complete recreation center of its kind of any college or university in the country.

The Michigan Union as it now stands represents an outlay of $1,240,800 and is as fine a building as any of its type in the country. It is the community center for Michigan men and serves all of the social needs of the university community. While not an integral part of the university the Michigan Union co-operates with the university officials. Over 21,000 Michigan alumni and undergraduates belong to the union.

The new field house at the university, which is to cost in the neighborhood of $300,000, will be the finest of its kind in the country, surpassing the gymnasium at Northwestern University, which in the past has been the only place available for the holding of such a large indoor field and track meet as the western conference indoor gathering.

The new building which will be erected on Ferry Field will be 345 feet long, 160 feet wide and 75 feet high. There will be plenty of room in the new structure for indoor baseball and football practice and there will be seating accommodations for 13,000.

Five basketball courts and a one-eighth mile cinder track will be built in the new building, providing the track athletes with a place on which to work out on the cinders, the year around.

The main floor of the building will be 300 feet by 160 feet and 63 feet high. Locker and shower facilities will be provided for 4200 and in addition the new building will house the offices of the athletic association and stock rooms for all athletic equipment.

It will materially aid Coach Yost in the development of his football teams, as the squad can be moved inside during inclement weather, the large interior permitting the holding of signal drill and the trying out of new plays.

The Michigan baseball team, which has always been forced to take a trip through the south to get into condition for the Conference season, will be able to start practice early in the year in the new field house and hold regular indoor practice whenever the weather prevents workouts out of doors.

Interest in basketball at Michigan, which has increased by leaps and bounds, has met a severe obstacle in the past few years, only about a third of the students being able to crowd into Waterman gymnasium where the games have been held. The new basketball court in the field house will have a seating capacity of 13,000 and will provide ample accommodations for all who enjoy the indoor sport. The building will be rushed to completion as soon as possible, according to Director Yost, and when completed will give Michigan the finest athletic plant in the country, 38 acres inclosed by a brick wall, a football field with seating accommodations for about 45,000, baseball diamond with a seating capacity of 15,000, 30 tennis courts, and a large field for intramural sports.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	68	46	.596
New York	67	47	.587
Detroit	60	54	.526
Chicago	57	56	.504
Cleveland	58	59	.496
Washington	54	59	.478
Philadelphia	45	64	.413
Boston	44	68	.393

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 3, Chicago 2 (10 innings).
Boston 5, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 8, Washington 5.
New York 7, Detroit 1.
Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 1.

GAMES TODAY

Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

BUSH WINS HIS EIGHTH STRAIGHT

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—New York made it two out of three from Detroit today when Bush chalked up his eighth straigth victory, scattering the Tigers' hits in every inning but one. The Highlanders made sure of the game in the fourth, scoring four runs on three hits, a base on balls, a fielder's choice and two sacrifices. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	x	—7	9	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	7	0

Batteries—Bush, Jones and Schang; Dauss, Moore and Bassler, Woodall. Winning pitcher—Bush. Losing pitcher—Dauss. Umpires—Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 5m.

RED SOX TWICE VICTORS

By capturing the double-header from Chicago at Fenway Park yesterday, Boston made it three straight over W. J. Gleason's club. Faber outpitched Pennock in the first game, but the latter was saved by remarkable support, while in the second Ferguson had matters pretty much his own way, letting the opposition down with three rather scratch hits. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	7	0
Chicgo	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	14	1

Batteries—Pennock and Walters; Faber and Schalk. Umpires—Nallin and Evans. Time—2h. 10m.

SECOND GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	x	—5	8	1
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	3	0

Batteries—Ferguson and Chaplin; Leverett, Hodge and Yaryan. Losing pitcher—Leverett. Umpires—Evans and Nallin. Time—1h. 42m.

CLEVELAND SET DOWN AGAIN

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17—Philadelphia took its third straight from Cleveland, winning today by a score of 8 to 1, thanks largely to the batting of Walker, who in addition to two singles made his twenty-eighth home run of the season in the sixth inning, with two men on base. Uhle and Bagby were hit hard throughout. Hasty held the Indians to six hits and made three himself. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	x	—8	16	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	6	2

Batteries—Hasty and Perkins; Uhle, Bagby and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Uhle. Umpires, Moriarty and Owens. Time—1h. 50m.

BROWNS FINISH UP GLORIOUSLY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—St. Louis waited until the ninth to score today, and then it made up for lost time by driving Mogridge out of the box and scored eight runs before his successor, Francis, was finally able to stem the tide. It was a thrilling game up to the last inning, both sides having turned in many brilliant plays. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	—8	14	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	—5	5	1

Batteries—Davis, Wright and Severeid; Mogridge, Francis and Picinich. Winning pitcher—Davis. Losing pitcher—Mogridge. Umpires—Guthrie and Connolly. Time—2h. 20m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	87	35	.713
Rochester	72	51	.585
Buffalo	72	56	.563
Jersey City	68	57	.544
Toronto	61	65	.484
Reading	53	70	.431
Syracuse	47	77	.379
Newark	38	87	.304

RESULTS THURSDAY

Jersey City 3, Toronto 2.
Toronto 9, Jersey City 0.
Buffalo 15, Newark 1.
Reading 6, Syracuse 2.
Baltimore 5, Rochester 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	75	44	.630
Minneapolis	67	52	.564
Milwaukee	68	55	.552
Indianapolis	64	54	.542
Kansas City	61	60	.504
Louisville	59	62	.488
Toledo	44	76	.367
Columbus	43	78	.355

RESULTS THURSDAY

Milwaukee 6, Columbus 4.
St. Paul 3, Indianapolis 0.
Minneapolis 7, Indianapolis 6.
Toledo 8, Kansas City 7.

W. C. HAGEN LEADS FIELD

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17—W. C. Hagen of New York, British open champion, led in the first day's play of the open golf championship of Western New York at Orchard Park. He made both morning and afternoon rounds in 69. Hagen led George Duncan, former British open champion, by two strokes, and Abe Mitchell by six.

GOSSOON LEADS FOR LIPTON CUP

Wins First Event in Closest Sailing Race Ever Seen at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—In one of the closest sailing races ever seen here, Gossoon, owned by E. M. Railton and H. H. Kimball, defeated the cup defender, Yank, owned by H. E. Potter, in the first event yesterday in the three-day campaign for the Lipton Cup. The annual classic brought out five R class sloops from the Chicago Yacht Club. South Shore, the Milwaukee boat entered, failed to show up at Belmont Harbor in time for the race.

Light easterly breezes favored the three Marconi-rigged sloops, Gossoon, Yank, and Sari. They finished in one, two, three order, with the ordinary rigged craft, Rainbow and Colleen, which lack the bent spar and the "leg o' mutton" topsail, beating up 10 minutes in the rear of Sari. Heavier winds would have favored the old-style sails.

Gossoon maintained a slight lead over Yank for almost the entire race, two laps around the triangular course, two miles to a leg, a total of 12 miles. Her time was 2h. 58m. 53s. Yank finished 41 seconds later.

Yank disputed the leadership with Gossoon on the third leg of the first lap. It laid a better course to the turning point and crossed the bow of the Gossoon to take the lead. Gossoon was slow getting its spinnaker set for the run to the finish, and Yank widened its lead. Gossoon, however, came into the weather and keeping Yank in its lee finished three lengths ahead for the first lap. Yank attemped a similar trick on Gossoon on the finishing leg, but the victor had gained too much of a lead and refused to be shut out of the wind.

The victory gives Gossoon 100 points on the cup, Yank 80 points, Sari 60, Rainbow 40, and Colleen 20. They will battle for points again today and tomorrow. Today the course is to windward or leeward and return, three miles to the leg, twice around.

THORP TO REFEREE ARMY-NAVY CONTEST

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 17—E. J. Thorp of La Salle Institute will be the referee of the annual Army-Navy football game to be played on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Nov. 25, it was announced today by Commander D. L. Howard, secretary-treasurer of the Navy Athletic Association. Other officials who have been agreed upon by the Navy and Army athletic councils for the game are: Umpire, W. R. Crowley, Bowdoin; head linesman, Von Kisberg, Harvard; field judge, W. R. Okeson, Lehigh.

Official announcement also was made today by Commander Howard that Richard Glendon, son of the veteran coach of the Navy rowing crews, has been appointed to succeed his father. His contract calls for one year.

MISS BUSH REGAINS TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Miss Mercedes Bush of Westmoreland Country Club regained the junior championship of the Women's Western Golf Association, which she lost a year ago, by defeating Miss Virginia Wilson of Onwentsia Country Club yesterday in the final match 4 and 2. Miss Bush, who was also medalist of the tourney, was favored by the tourney being held on her home course. Fine driving by both contestants featured the championship match. Miss Wilson excelled in putting. With a burst of speed, Miss Bush won three holes in a row after rounding the turn, taking the tenth and eleventh in women's par 4 and 5, and the twelfth in men's par, 5. The victor was 1 up on the first nine, with a medal score of 48 against 49.

MONITOR BASEBALL NINE WINS

The Christian Science Monitor baseball team had little difficulty defeating the Boston Post nine, 14 to 2, at Columbia Park yesterday. Kenneth Masten, pitching his first game for the Monitor, held the opposition to five hits, while Walter Blomgren with four hits and Albert Evans with three did the bulk of the batting for the winners. The sixth was the big scoring inning, in which the Monitor made seven runs. Kenneth Chisholm starred at shortstop, accepting seven chances without an error.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	87	51	.630
Vernon	80	54	.597
Los Angeles	76	61	.555
Salt Lake City	65	71	.478
Oakland	64	71	.474
Seattle	61	74	.452
Portland	56	79	.415
Sacramento	54	82	.397

RESULTS THURSDAY

Seattle 12, Portland 3.
Oakland 7, Los Angeles 3.
Sacramento 5, Salt Lake City 4.
San Francisco 8, Vernon 1.

American Girls in Final Practice

Hold Tryout in Pershing Stadium for the First Time

PARIS, Aug. 8 (By The Associated Press)—The American team of women athletes, entered for the first international track meet of its kind next Sunday, held its final practice in the Pershing Stadium today. From now until Sunday the Americans will merely do light outdoor exercise to keep fit for the competition, which is expected to be keen.

Today was the first time the American team has had an opportunity of visiting the Pershing Stadium, where the meet will be held, while the English, Tzechoslovakian, and Swiss teams have all had workouts there. The American girls found the track much slower than that of the Colombes Stadium, where they had been holding regular practice.

Miss Floreida Batson, captain of the American team, was out for the first time for practice today since the day after her arrival in Paris. She expects to be in first-class shape by Sunday.

Dr. H. E. Stewart, the team's coach, gave the girls strenuous workouts in all the events on the program. He said he realized all the teams were fairly evenly matched. Many first places are conceded to the other teams, but the Americans are pinning their hopes on accumulating enough points to win the meet by winning seconds and thirds. The 100-yard dash is generally conceded to Miss Lines of England, who has been regularly turning in better than 12s. for this event.

Among America's best performers are Miss Maybelle Gilliland and Miss Elizabeth Stine, both from the Leonia High School, New Jersey, who are entered for the 100-yard dash.

PICK-UPS

BRANCH RICKEY, manager of the St. Louis Nationals, has decided that it is about time to conduct a shake-up if his team is to remain in the championship hunt. Milton Stock, third baseman, has been relegated to the bench because of a falling off in his general play, and John Lavan, long considered a shortstop and nothing else, is covering third. Jacques Fournier, first baseman, who has been in a batting slump, will be replaced right away by James Bottomley, former Syracuse International League star, whom the Cardinals recently bought. Rickey is confident that the acquisition of Fred Toney, old-time Giant, at the waiver price will bolster the pitching staff greatly. Toney, who was to have gone to Boston as part of the payment for Hugh McQuillan, refused to report to that club, but is expected to arrive in St. Louis at the end of the week ready to pitch.

Chicago today starts its "Little World Series," or as near as it may come to one, with the New York Champions beginning a three-game series with William Killifer's prodigies. The Giants, still first by a comfortable space, have picked up a little ground since their recent slump. The Cubs have won seven straight games and are tied with St. Louis for second place in the standing. Those games should be well worth watching.

Frank Frisch accepted nine chances in the field in yesterday's New York-Pittsburgh clash, starting three double plays. Some of his work was spectacular in the extreme.

David E. Keefe, whom Cleveland obtained from Philadelphia last winter, has gone back to the Athletics by the waiver route.

The Boston Americans have purchased Richard Reichle, first baseman on the Evanston club of the Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League, with the understanding that he will report at the close of the Three-I season. Reichle is ordinarily an outfielder, but has been playing at first since the local team signed him early in June. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois, and received a tryout with Brooklyn last spring. He comes up on the recommendation of M. J. Donlin, Red Sox Scout.

Foster Ganzel, former Boston player, now with Evanston, will probably be signed by the Cleveland Indians.

Edward Collins made four hits in as many times at bat in the first game of the Red Sox-White Sox double-header. Wilson Fewster was not charged with a time at bat in the second game, as he drew a base on balls, was hit and sacrificed twice. M. J. Menosky stole second with the ball resting in Urban Faber's hand in the opening encounter. George Burns turned in the star play, however, when he played in for a bunt and caught Harry Hooper's hard liner, getting back to first in time to double Collins off the base.

Walter Holke of the Braves has been having a hard time out in Chicago. On Wednesday, wrongly believing he had completed a double play for the third out of an inning, he gently rolled the ball toward the pitcher's box, letting a runner score all the way from second. Yesterday he fumbled a grounder in his haste to start a double play with three on in the seventh inning and none out; six runs were across before the inning was over.

ARMY POLOISTS MEET RAMBLERS

Third Game of Series Today—Myopia Defeats Point Judith

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 18—The United States Army and Meadowbrook Ramblers will play the third game today of the polo series for the Rathborne Cup.

Yesterday in the course of the second day's play, the Myopia team defeated Point Judith, 10 to 6. The two Burrages staged a brilliant attack for Myopia. A. C. Burrage was especially effective, feeding the ball up neatly to his forwards.

N. W. Rice, at No. 3, was one of the best scorers, turning the play at critical stages. One of the best players on the field and, of course, one of the best mounted, was Almy, the most promising youngster of the season.

A. C. Burrage Jr., went into action the moment the game started. But he was pressing the attack too much and so rode over the ball. R. Hudson, who had been dropped from 5 goals to 2, fed the ball up to Almy.

Point Judith started the clash with two goals on the credit side by handicap. The Bostonians closed the first period without a score, despite the pretty attack put on from Hudson to Almy. Working into the second session, Frederick Ayer fed up neatly, and R. Burrage came through and shot the ball between the posts.

The two Burrages now were working well together, but they were not counting on the splendid defence of G. H. Dempsey. Dempsey turned the game more than once, hitting on both sides of his pony, and proving much of the team work for his four. Clever running stick-work and general all-round good polo marked Dempsey's work.

Frederick Ayer turned out a pretty shot in the second period, with the result that R. Burrage scored from the inevitable melee. Subsequent fine backing by Dempsey, as well mounted and as clean hitting a player as has been seen in the game here, led to another tally. The summary:

MYOPIA		POINT JUDITH
R. Burrage	No. 1	Robert Almy
A. C. Burrage Jr	No. 2	A. F. Goodwin
N. W. Rice	No. 3	R. Hudson
Frederick Ayer	Back	G. H. Dempsey

Score—Myopia 10, Point Judith 6. Goals—N. W. Rice 3, A. C. Burrage 3, Frederick Ayer 3, R. Burrage, for Myopia; Almy 3, Goodwin, by handicap 2, total 6, for Point Judith.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	67	45	.598
St. Louis	64	49	.566
Chicago	64	49	.566
Pittsburgh	59	51	.536
Cincinnati	61	54	.530
Brooklyn	54	56	.491
Philadelphia	39	66	.371
Boston	35	73	.324

RESULTS THURSDAY

Chicago 7, Boston 2.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 7.
Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

CUBS MAKE A CLEAN-UP

CHICAGO, Aug. 17—The Boston Braves have failed to win a single game of the 11 played here this season. Taking the lead early in today's contest for the first time in the present series, and going ahead in the seventh, the Braves collapsed defensively in the last half of that inning. Chicago's victory was its seventh in succession. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	x	—7	8	2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2	7	2

Batteries—Stueland, Jones and O'Farrell; Oeschger and O'Neill. Winning pitcher—Stueland. Umpires—Moran and Quigley. Time—1h. 45m.

PITTSBURGH HOMERS FUTILE

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17—Home runs by Carey and Russell, hit inside the grounds, were unavailing today, for the Giants batted hard-and scored six runs off Morrison and Adams, while McQuillan was effective with men on bases. The New York fielders performed brilliantly, Frisch for instance leaping for a catch that started a double play and cut off two runs. In the ninth Carlson disputed a decision by Umpire O'Day and was put out of the game, Glazner finishing. The score

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	—6	13	0
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3	10	1

Batteries—McQuillan and Smith; Morrison, Adams, Carlson, Glazner and Schmidt. Losing pitcher—Morrison. Umpires—O'Day and Hart. Time—1h. 56m.

ANOTHER CARDINAL REVERSE

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17—Brooklyn took the second game from St. Louis today, 8 to 7, thus administering the locals' fifth straight defeat. In the first inning Wheat was purposely given a base on balls and Myers singled, bringing in a run; again in the fifth Wheat was passed and Myers singled, scoring two runs. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	—8	10	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	1	—7	10	4

Batteries—Vance, Mamaux, S. Smith and Deberry; Doak, Pertica, North, Sherdel and Clemons. Winning pitcher—Vance. Losing pitcher—Doak. Umpires—Rigler and McCormick. Time—2h.

HUBBELL BEATS CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17—Wilbur Hubbell pitched brilliantly for Philadelphia today, shutting out the Reds, and won his own game when he doubled in the fifth and scored on a single by Parkinson. In all the rest of the game Couch allowed only three hits. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	5	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	7	0

Batteries—Hubbell and Henline; Couch and Wingo. Umpires — Sentelle and Klem. Time—1h. 28m.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Joseph	78	47	.624
Tulsa	78	48	.615
Sioux City	66	55	.545
Wichita	67	57	.540
Omaha	65	62	.512
Oklahoma City	56	70	.444
Des Moines	44	78	.361
Denver	44	80	.355

RESULTS THURSDAY

Wichita 8, Des Moines 6.
Omaha 8, Tulsa 4.
Denver 5, Oklahoma City 4.
St. Joseph 4, Sioux City 3.

SARAZEN-FRENCH IN CLOSE BATTLE

Nip-and-Tuck Struggle Ends All Even at the End of the First 18 Holes

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 18 (Special)—Battling for the premier professional golf honors of America, Eugene Sarazen, national open champion, and Emmet French, Youngstown, O., were in a nip-and-tuck struggle here today. The match was all even at the completion of the 18-hole morning round.

The champion seemed tired from his hard battles of the week, while French, with several easy matches for his lot to date, appeared fresher and much more steady on the greens. Poor putting was Sarazen's greatest fault in the earlier part of the match, and his iron shots, usually good, lacked the same accuracy of his other matches.

Starting the match they both played poor tee shots; but Sarazen, after being in a trap, was able to get a half by a beautiful chip dead to the pin. The champion won the second hole with a 4 after French had played an iron shot over the green into a trap. The third was played perfectly, with both on the green with their seconds and down in two putts. The first sign of Sarazen's putting weakness came on the fourth. French had topped a mid-iron second shot into a trap and was still short of the green with his third, but Sarazen, almost dead with his third, missed his putt and French was able to get a half with a 5. However, Sarazen took the fifth by dropping his approach stone dead and getting a 4, while French, weak on his run up, took a 5. French, 2 down at this point, came back strong and registered wins on the sixth and eighth, with the seventh halved. The Youngstown player got down a 20-foot putt for a 2 and a win on No. 6, and both played perfectly for a half in 4 on 7. The short eighth, however, with a par 3, was badly played by both, French getting a 4 for a win and Sarazen missing a two-foot putt for a half, taking a 5.

Both had good drives going to the ninth, but French, with a beautiful iron shot, encountered misfortune when the ball hit the pin and bounded into a trap, Sarazen winning the hole with a birdie 4 against French's 6. The card for the first nine holes follows:

Sarazen, out	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	—38
French, out	5	5	4	6	5	2	4	4	6	—41

Coming back they halved the tenth and eleventh, French getting a break on the latter when an unsteady second shot, which landed beyond the green, bounded into the ground and saved him from going behind a bunker. He chipped up dead for a four and a half. Sarazen encountered trouble on the twelfth, getting into two traps and finally taking a 6, while French, down in 5, won the hole and stood 1 up. Sarazen played a beautiful shot out of a trap at the short thirteenth and got a half with a 3. On the fourteenth French was in a trap from the tee and Sarazen from his second shot, but both had beautiful outs and this hole was halved in 4.

Sarazen won the fifteenth with a 4 against French's 5, but lost the sixteenth with a 4, French getting 3. He squared it again by winning the seventeenth with a birdie 3 and the eighteenth was halved in 4. The card follows:

Sarazen, In	4	4	6	3	4	4	4	2	4	—36—74
French, In	4	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	4	—36—76

No match, not even the Sarazen-Hutchison contest, has attracted a larger gallery or furnished more interesting golf than did that of Sarazen and Cruikshank in the semi-final round yesterday. Cruikshank has not been regarded as so strong a player as Hutchison, the former British open champion; but the Shackamaxon professional gave the open champion a fine battle over the entire distance. In the morning he was 2 down at the end of the first 18 holes and when one considers the fact that Sarazen made the course in 69, tying the best competitive record, the standard of the loser's golf is clearly seen. In the afternoon Sarazen was able to add only one more hole to his credit although he turned in a card of 37 for the first nine holes and had 32 for the remaining seven which were played. The cards:

Sarazen, out	5	3	4	4	4	2	3	4	3	—32
Cruikshank, out	4	4	5	5	4	2	4	4	4	—36
Sarazen, in	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	3	4	—37—69
Cruikshank, in	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	—35—71
Sarazen, out	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	3	5	—37
Cruikshank, out	6	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	5	—40
Sarazen, in	5	4	6	3	4	6	4			
Cruikshank, in	5	3	6	3	6	4	4			

John Golden, Tuxedo Park, proved to be no match for French in the other semi-final round match. After finishing the first 18 holes 4 up, French continued to add to his lead during the second 18 holes in the afternoon and won by 8 and 7. Not only was this wide margin due to the fact that Golden was not playing at his best—his putting and iron shots being decidedly off form—but also to the fact that French was playing splendid golf at all times, his putting being particularly brilliant as he sank a number of 15 and 20-foot putts.

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT

Semi-Final Round

Eugene Sarazen, Pittsburgh, defeated Robert Cruikshank, Shackamaxon, 3 and 2.

Emmet French, Youngstown, defeated John Golden, Tuxedo Park, 8 and 7.

HALVORSEN WINS DIVING TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Elder Halvorsen of the Chicago Athletic Association, a newcomer in championship ranks, won the Central Amateur Athletic Union fancy diving championship at Municipal Pier here yesterday. Halvorsen surprised about 1000 spectators attending the Pageant of Progress by outpointing A. W. Hartung, of the Illinois Athletic Club, title defender, and former national champion. An unattached diver, Edward Smith, was third.

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:15
RED SOX VS. DETROIT
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1480

ATHLETICS

DOUBLES MATCH IN DAVIS PLAY

Australia Faces Spain This Afternoon With Singles Victory Already Won by Each

DAVIS CUP FINAL ROUND

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Australia	1	1	.500
Spain	1	1	.500

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18 (Special)—With each country being credited with one victory, today found the Australian and Spanish Davis Cup teams meeting on the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club in their doubles match of the final round. Capt. G. L. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood, the team which won the doubles match from France in the semi-final round at the Longwood Cricket Club courts last week, will face Manuel Alonso and Count Manuel de Gomar of Spain.

Sheer fight on the part of Manuel Alonso enabled the Spanish team to get an even break in yesterday's opening matches. Alonso, in a thrilling uphill battle, defeated Wood, 2—6, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6, 6—1, after Patterson had easily disposed of Count de Gomar earlier in the afternoon in straight sets, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

More than 2500 persons saw the two singles matches, and were afforded thrill after thrill when Manuel Alonso, the wiry Spaniard, whose tennis tactics much resemble those of R. N. Williams 2d, American champion in 1914 and 1916 and captain of this year's United States Davis Cup team, started his rally late in the afternoon.

When Wood, who is substituting for J. O. Anderson, took the first two sets off Alonso with apparent ease, the crowd was sure that the Anzacs would turn in two straight victories and go into today's doubles play with a well-defined lead for the right to meet America in the challenge round at Forrest Hills, early next month. But Alonso, quick afoot and well versed in all the finer tennis points, gave the gallery a grand surprise when he took the third and fourth sets, the latter going 14 games. At one stage Wood was within one point of a match victory in the eighth game of the fourth set, but he was guilty of foot faulting at the same time that he delivered a service ace, which would have ended the match.

While many of the spectators were filing out of the stands thinking that Wood had won by three sets to one, Alonso took new encouragement and battled his way to an 8—6 victory, which evened the set and, while the Spaniard had Wood on the defense, he quickly took the fifth and deciding set, amid tremendous applause. The match by points:

FIRST SET

Alonso	3	2	5	4	1	3	2	8—	23—2
Wood	5	4	3	1	4	5	4	6—	31—6

	P	SA	N	O	DF
Alonso	7	0	13	9	3
Wood	5	1	7	7	2

SECOND SET

Alonso	1	4	2	4	4	0	1	4—	24—3
Wood	4	2	4	6	1	0	4	1	6—32—6

	P	SA	N	O	DF
Alonso	5	0	15	10	2
Wood	4	1	10	9	0

THIRD SET

Alonso	6	4	1	4	4	4	1	4—	28—6
Wood	4	1	4	2	1	2	4	1—	19—2

	P	SA	N	O	DF
Alonso	4	0	6	5	1
Wood	6	1	12	10	2

FOURTH SET

Alonso..	9	5	3	5	0	0	5	5	4	1	4	4	6—56—8
Wood..	11	3	5	7	4	4	3	3	3	1	4	2	0	4—54—6

	P	SA	N	O	DF
Alonso	12	0	17	18	3
Wood	14	2	22	21	1

FIFTH SET

Alonso	4	5	4	1	4	4	4—	26—6
Wood	2	3	2	4	2	2	0—	15—1
Alonso	5	0	5	4	1			
Wood	5	0	10	11	0			

Patterson had it comparatively easy with Count de Gomar and did not extend himself at any time, although the second set went to 14 games. It was evident that Patterson was saving himself for the doubles match today. The match by points:

FIRST SET

Patterson	1	4	4	5	5	0	3	4	6—32—6
De Gomar	4	2	0	3	3	4	5	1	4—26—3

	P	SA	N	O	DF
Patterson	9	4	11	9	4
De Gomar	2	0	7	11	1

SECOND SET

Patterson	0	8	2	4	1	6	4	4	2	1	0—50—8
De Gomar	4	6	4	0	4	4	1	1	4	4	6—48—6

	P	SA	N	O	DF
Patterson	18	5	20	12	5
De Gomar	10	1	11	14	2

THIRD SET

Patterson	4	4	0	4	0	5	5	1	0	6—29—6
De Gomar	1	0	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	4—29—6

	P	SA	N	O	DF
Patterson	8	6	8	10	2
De Gomar	7	2	8	6	1

DAVIS CUP TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

—Final Round

G. L. Patterson, Australia, defeated Count Manuel de Gomar, Spain, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

Manuel Alonso, Spain, defeated P. O'Hara Wood, Australia, 2—6, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6, 6—1.

AMERICAN SWIMMERS HAVE WELCOME CALL

DOVER, Eng., Aug. 17—The American long-distance swimmers who are in training here for an attempt to swim the English Channel had a welcome call today from the officers of the American torpedo destroyer No. 223, which had just arrived in Dover.

The officers said the destroyer would accompany the men on their swim and that its boats would be available to feed and otherwise attend them while in the water. The officers were anxious that all four men should start the same day. Charles Toth, Samuel Richards, Henry Sullivan, and Walter Patterson, the men who are to try to swim from the English coast to France, all expressed their gratification at the offer of the American officers, but said they had been advised by tidal experts that a start would be inadvisable at the present stage of the tides.

ANACONDA IN CANADA

TORONTO, Aug. 18—The Anaconda Copper Mining Company, through its subsidiary, the American Brass Company, has entered Canada and is operating Brown's Copper & Brass Rolling Mills Company at New Toronto.

DOUBLES ENTRY LIST ANNOUNCED

Tilden and Richards Will Have Some Strenuous Competition

Richard Bishop, secretary of the Longwood Cricket Club, announced this morning that 33 teams have entered for the United States doubles lawn tennis championship tournament which will start at 1:30 p. m. next Monday on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill. Edwin Sheafe, president of the club, is to act as referee.

W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y., the present champions, will have some strenuous competition during the week and will be forced to play their very best tennis in order to defend their honors. Among the leading rivals to the championship pair are R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, United States Davis Cup doubles team of 1921; R. G. Kinsey, and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, winners of the Seabright doubles cups, and G. L. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood, Australian doubles team. The former won the doubles title in 1919 when partnered with N. E. Brookes.

There are one or two other teams which will attract good galleries. Included in these are Holcomb Ward and D. F. Davis, national doubles champions, in 1899, 1900 and 1901; R. C. Wertheim of the Australian Davis Cup team, and J. M. Alonso of the Spanish Davis Cup team; Zenzo Shimizu, Japanese Davis Cup team of 1921, and F. T. Hunter, United States indoor singles champion, and N. W. Niles, Boston, and Jean Borotra of the French Davis Cup team. The entries follow:

W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards; S. H. Voshell and Samuel Hardy; R. N. Williams 2d and W. M. Washburn; F. J. Sulloway and Josiah Wheelwright; Armand Marion and Leon De Turenne; Walter Newell and Philip Baghy; L. E. White and Louis Thalheimer; Zenzo Shimizu and F. T. Hunter; H. F. Prescott and A. N. Reggio; N. W. Niles and Jean Borotra; G. L. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood; H. B. Guild and E. B. Benedict; R. G. Kinsey and H. O. Kinsey; Borden Hoover and Howard Cordes; Holcombe Ward and D. F. Davis; J. S. Nichol and D. S. Niles; Armstrong and Magee; A. S. Butler and W. H. Abbott; W. E. Davis and H. C. Johnson; W. M. Johnson and J. O. Anderson; R. C. Wertheim and J. M. Alonso; H. V. Greenough and G. T. Putnam; W. W. Ingraham and A. W. Jones; W. J. Sweeney and C. M. Charest; H. G. M. Kelleher and Leonard Beekman; H. H. Bundy and Burnham Dell; J. R. Kent and C. H. Collester; R. Seabury and F. H. Godfrey; R. B. Bidwell and E. W. Porter; T. B. Plimpton and E. G. Plimpton; Clifford Lockhorn and W. F. Crocker; R. Tunis and Ellis; J. M. Davies and P. F. Neer.

The junior and boys championship tournament will take place on the Longwood courts of the club in the morning with the exception of the semi-final and final rounds which are to be played at Chestnut Hill. The entries for the junior and boy's events follow:

Junior Doubles—C. M. Wood Jr., and J. T. Whitbeck; Chester Moore and J. A. Young; William Bartlett and Thomas McGlyn; Hanson Hodge and Samuel Ewing; W. W. Ingraham and A. W. Jones; G. M. Lott Jr., and Clyde Rosenberger; William Kraft and H. L. Swan Jr.; Lawrence Steele and Clifford Marsh; D. M. Hill Jr., and A. T. Turner; Armand Marion and E. H. Kuhn and Farqueher and Deblasco.

Boys' Doubles—Everett Smith and Selwyn Orcutt; Dixon and Davie; A. C. Ingraham and Ray Owen; William Maguire and John McGlenn and Friersteln and Hodge.

Junior Singles—C. L. Marsh Jr., L. E. White, C. M. Wood Jr., J. T. Whitbeck, E. H. uhn, Chester Moore, W. L. Lamerdin, Earl Bartlett, Samuel Ewing, Hanson Hodge, Thomas McGlyn, A. W. Jones, G. M. Lott Jr., Clyde Rosenberger, Arnold Marion, W. W. Ingraham, Arthur Ingraham Jr., William raft, L. W. Reed, L. A. Steele and John Vanryn.

Seven teams have entered for the father and son tournament as folows:

C. P. Smith and A. H. Smith; J. D. E. Jones and A. W. Jones; D. M. Hill and D. M. Hill Jr.; Arthur Ingraham and W. W. Ingraham; A. H. Chapin and A. H. Chapin Jr.; D. F. Davis and D. F. Davis Jr., G. F. Wales and son.

Capablanca Draws With Rubenstein

Match Is Drawn by Agreement After 13 Hurried Moves

LONDON, Aug. 17 (By The Associated Press)—Today's game between J. R. Capablanca, the chess champion, and A. Rubenstein, the Polish player, in the fourteenth round of the international chess tournament, was drawn by agreement after 13 hurried moves of a farcical character, it being stated that neither was desirous of winning.

This game provoked much adverse comment, the proposal being made that in future tournaments something ought to be done to prevent such "playing to score"—either that the play should be so mannaged that the stronger players meet in the earlier rounds or that a drawn game should count one-third of a point instead of a half point.

Rubenstein, in defeating Dr. M. Vidmar of Jugoslavia, in the fourteenth round of the international chess tournament, brought his total to 9½ points, which is likely to rank him as third in the final totals. Capablanca, is conceded the first place with A. Aljechin, the Russian player, as second.

E. G. Watson of Australia defeated Davide Marotti today, while the game between M. Euwe, Holland, and E. D. Bogoljubow, Russia, was drawn.

In the adjourned game H. E. Atkins, England, beat E. S. Borowski.

The scores at the end of the fourteenth round were: Capablanca, 12; Aljechin, 11; Rubenstein and Vidmar, 10; A. Reti, Tzechoslovakia, Dr. S. Tartakover, Russia, and Bogoljubow, 8; G. Maroczy, Hungary, and R. O. Yates, England, 7½; Euwe and Atkins, 5½; J. S. Morrison, Canada, M. Waltuch, England, and Watson, 4½.

Seniors Have Knack of Golf Holiday

Their Organizations Some of Most Successful in U. S. A.

POLAND SPRING, Me., Aug. 17 (Special)—The annual tourney of the United States Senior Golf Association will be held at the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., Sept. 12-15. Three hundred and ninety entries were received last year, and according to president Frank Presbrey, who talked with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here recently, even a larger proportion of the 600 members are expected to turn out this fall.

Not only has the United States at large a senior golfers' organization, but there are a number of these serving the players of 55 years of age and over, in various sections of the country, in addition. The New England Senior Golfers Association is one of these, and grew from a Boston district body to one taking in a territory of six states. Canada also has her seniors organization, and each year 15 representatives of the Canadian association play a corresponding number from the United States for the beautiful Duke of Devonshire Cup. There have been four of these contests, the Americans having won three of them.

Membership in the United States Senior Golfers Association is one of the choicest honors that can come to any player. Membership is limited to 600, and the President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as well as many other men at the top of social and political ladders belong. The district associations give almost everyone opportunity to be an affiliated senior golfer whether or not he can belong to the parent body.

The idea has proved so great a success that before many years have passed the senior organizations will be everywhere; it is a part of the regular development of golf as the great international game that these associations be formed. It is a well-known fact that few appear to get so much unalloyed enjoyment out of golf as do men who in years could qualify for one of the organizations.

Mr. Presbrey sees a great future for the public links in this country and elsewhere. "Membership in golf and country clubs usually requires, if not riches, at least considerable leisure and means," he said. "At any rate, it is so expensive, especially in the cities, that many fine young men and women feel they cannot afford to play. But there is a remedy, a superb remedy, and it is this: municipal courses. That, I believe, is one of the most vital needs and shining opportunities in America today. Every city of any size, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, should have its municipal course—for golf is the greatest game in all the world for recreation and companionship, etc. Already there are 100 such courses in the United States, and they are not all financed by large cities, either."

Mr. Presbrey has not lost sight of golf wherever he has been, throughout the world; he is an example of the true golfer, who sees possibilities for a layout in every hill and dale. He says that from Norway to Africa it has been his experience to see those who know golf at all play it with the same fine enthusiasm, and that there are some courses in the Alps, France, Spain and Italy which would do credit to America.

SCOTTISH LAWN TENNIS MATCHES

Five Championships Decided—Play Is Good Throughout

EDINBURGH, Scot., Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The Scottish lawn tennis championships, five in number, were decided recently at Edinburgh. Play was of a good standard throughout, and many keen contests were seen. The game is making great strides in Scotland, and the entries for all the classes were numerous.

The holder, Dr. G. M. Elliot, Edinburgh, was defeated in the gentlemen's singles championship by D. L. Craig, Glasgow, and victory ultimately went to P. B. D. Spence, the South African, who all season has been regarded as a probable winner and he was successful in a good final contest with A. Blair, Glasgow. It was only after a desperate battle that the match was won, as is indicated by the result, 6—0, 2—6, 7—5, 1—6, 6—3. Spence well deserved his victory and was clearly the best singles player in the tournament.

Mrs. Welsh, Liberton, Edinburgh, won the ladies' singles championship. She was the holder of the title, and this was her fifth success, the first being achieved as long ago as 1905. Her husband, Robin Welsh, played Rugby for Scotland and for the Watsonians. She defeated Miss L. Hale, Keswick, in the final, so that the last stage was fought out between a Scotswoman and an Englishwoman. Her victory was an easy one, 6—0, 6—2.

The final in the ladies' doubles was contested between two pairs of sisters, Mrs. Herriot and Mrs. Hudleston, Edinburgh, and the Misses Jenkins, also of Edinburgh, the former being the holders of the title. They were too strong a combination for their rivals, and two sets sufficed to bring the match to an end in their favor.

Two sets also were all that was required to decide the mixed doubles championship, but the struggle there was a close one, and both sets went to 7—5 before D. L. Craig, Glasgow, and Mrs. Hudleston were triumphant over P. D. B. Spence and Mrs. Herriot.

The gentlemen's doubles championship went to P. D. B. Spence and Dr. G. M. Elliot, Edinburgh, who accounted for D. L. Craig and A. Blair, Glasgow, in the final by 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Two championships—the gentlemen's singles and the gentlemen's doubles—changed hands.

WOMEN'S TENNIS IN SEMI-FINALS

Match Between Mrs. T. C. Bundy and Miss Helen Wills Expected to Feature

UNITED STATES WOMEN TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONS

1890—Misses E. C. and G. W. Roosevelt.
1891—Miss M. E. Cahill-Mrs. F. Morgan.
1892—Misses M. E. Cahill-A. M. McKinley.
1893—Misses A. M. Terry-H. Butler.
1894—Misses J. P. Atkinson-H. R. Helwig.
1895—Misses J. P. Atkinson-H. R. Helwig.
1896—Misses E. H. Moore-J. P. Atkinson.
1897—Misses J. P. and K. Atkinson.
1898—Misses J. P. and K. Atkinson.
1899—Misses M. McAteer-J. Craven.
1900—Misses J. Parker-H. Champlin.
1901—Misses J. P. Atkinson-M. McAteeer.
1902—Misses J. P. Atkinson-M. Jones.
1903—Misses E. H. Moore-C. B. Neely.
1904—Misses May Sutton-M. Hall.
1905—Misses H. H. Homans-C. B. Neely.
1906—Mrs. L. F. Coe-Mrs. D. F. Platt.
1907—Misses C. B. Neely-Weimer.
1908—Misses Evelyn Sears - Margaret Curtis.
1909—Misses H. Hotchkiss-Edith Rotch.
1910—Misses H. Hotchkiss-Edith Rotch.
1911—Misses H. Hotchkiss-Evelyn Sears.
1912—Misses M. K. Browne-D. Green.
1913—Miss M. K. Browne-Mrs. R. H. Williams.
1914—Miss M. K. Browne-Mrs. R. H. Williams.
1915—Mrs. G. W. Wightman-Miss E. R. Sears.
1916—Misses Molla Bjurstedt-E. R. Sears.
1918—Misses M. Zinderstein-E. Goss.
1919—Misses M. Zinderstein-E. Goss.
1920—Misses M. Zinderstein-E. Goss.
1921—Miss M. K. Browne-Mrs. L. G. Williams.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 18—The climax of the women's national singles and doubles championships will come today in the semi-finals matches in both divisions at the West Side Tennis Club.

Chief interest lies in the contest between Miss Helen Wills, the 16-year-old national junior champion of San Francisco, who meets Mrs. T. C. Bundy of Los Angeles, champion in 1904, since Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York, the playing through champion, is conceded an easy victory over Miss L. H. Bancroft of West Newton, Mass., in the other match.

Should the young Californian defeat her seasoned Pacific coast rival she probably will draw the largest gallery of the tournament in the finals Saturday. This is only her second year in eastern tennis, but her crushing defeats of such high ranking players as Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., have stamped her as an ultimate champion.

In the doubles today Mrs. Mallory and Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston will meet Miss Clare Cassel of Elberon, N. J., and Miss Marie Wagner of New York, while Mrs. Jessup and Miss Wills are contesting with Mrs. Bundy and Miss Helen Hooker of Greenwich, Conn. The Mallory-Sigourney and Wills-Jessup combinations are expected to win on the form shown so far.

Four teams advanced to the semi-final round in the doubles yesterday. Mrs. Bundy and Miss Hooker had difficulty defeating Miss G. C. Hutchins, Bermuda champion, and Miss K. L. Gardner, Boston, in a three-set match, 6—3, 7—9, 6—4, but Mrs. Bundy's superior all-around game was too much for the less experienced combination. The play of the Californian was spectacular in the last set, when she dashed all over her side of the court, smashing almost unreturnable placements.

In their match against Mrs. Harry Bickle of Toronto and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, Mrs. Mallory and Miss Sigourney had an easier time, though they were hard pressed in the second set. The score was 6—2, 6—4. Mrs. Bickle played particularly well, leaping high in the air for drives from Mrs. Mallory and playing a net game equal to that of Miss Sigourney.

Miss Cassel and Miss Wagner sprang a surprise by defeating the combination of Miss L. H. Bancroft, West Newton, Mass., and Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., 6—4, 6—3. The winners came from behind in the first set, outdriving their opponents, who lost mainly on their errors.

The victory of Mrs. Jessup and Miss Wills over Mrs. G. L. Chapman and her daughter, Miss Marion Chapman, both of Nyack, N. Y., was a tame affair. The victors were hardly troubled in taking both sets, 6—2, 6—3. Miss Wills played brilliantly. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS DOUBLES—Second Round.

Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., and Miss Helen Wills, San Francisco, defeated Miss Marguerite Davis and Mrs. W. M. Shedden, 6—4, 6—0.

Third Round

Miss Clare Cassel, Elberton, N. J., and Miss Marie Wagner, New York, defeated Miss L. H. Bancroft, West Newton, Mass., and Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, and Mrs. Harry Bickle, Toronto, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., and Miss Helen Wills, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. G. L. Chapman and Miss Marion Chapman, Nyack, N. Y., 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Los Angeles, and Miss Helen Hooker, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Miss G. C. Hutchins, Bermuda, and Miss K. L. Gardner, Boston, 6—3, 7—9, 6—4.

MARINE CORPS, NO. 1 WINS HAYDEN TROPHY

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18—The United States Marine Corps team No. 1 captured the Interstate-Hayden rifle match with an aggregate of 2809 points yesterday in the second day of competition in the annual tournament of the United Services of New England and at the Bay State Military Rifle Range.

The day was devoted to this match for the tricolor and a bronze trophy, presented by Col. Charles Hayden, former Paymaster-General of the United States Army. The trophy was won by Massachusetts in 1912-13 and by the United States Marine Corps, 1915-21. The match was shot at 200 yards, slow-fire; 200 yards, rapid-fire; 300 yards, rapid-fire; 600 and 1000 yards, slow-fire.

FARMERS TIRE OF BICKERINGS BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR

Call Upon Both to Cease Their Petty Strife and Resume Production, Says Secretary of Agriculture

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is taking advantage of present strike conditions to contrast the attitude of the farmers of the country with that of people engaged in other lines of industry. Speaking on this subject, and quoting figures to show the low level of farm prices, compared with the wages of labor and the prices of commodities, he proceeds by saying:

The farmers of the country, numbering almost one-third of our entire population, have borne altogether the heaviest burden of deflation. They have endeavored to get relief by all lawful means. They have appealed to the Administration, to Congress and, to every other agency which they thought might be able to help them, but while making these efforts to avoid their heavy loses they have not struck. They have not created disorders. They have kept on producing and in the face of extraordinarily low prices have this year grown one of the largest crops in our entire history. The farmer believes in law and order. He believes in government. He believes in fairness between man and man. He believes in working hard and producing efficiency.

If other groups would do as the farmer has done, our economic troubles would soon be over. Prices would soon be adjusted to their normal relationships. There would be work for everybody and at just wages.

But there are too many people who seem to be thinking only of themselves and how they can profit by the expense of the community at large, and especially at the expense of the farmer. The farmer is sick and tired of this sort of business. He is disgusted with these recurring disputes between Capital and Labor especially as connected with the essential industries. He sees no reason why such disputes cannot and should not be settled in an orderly and lawful way and without the interruptions of service which cost him so dearly.

The farmer recognizes his obligation to produce food, for people must eat to live. He demands that both the owners of the coal mines and the coal miners recognize their equal obligation to produce coal, and he demands that the management of the railroads and the railroad workmen recognise also their equal obligation to keep trains moving, for unless the food he produces is moved promptly to market the people will starve.

If the various groups in this country are determined to prey upon one another and abandon law and order for strong arm methods, the farmer can take care of himself. He can reduce his production to his own needs. He can follow the example of some others and refuse to sell what he produces. But he does not believe in that sort of thing. He knows that such a policy would bring about in this great Republic exactly the same sort of conditions that exist in Russia.

The farmer calls upon Capital and Labor to cease their petty bickerings and resume production, trusting to American institutions and the American sense of fair play to see that justice is done to both of them.

WASHINGTON APPLE HARVEST IS HEAVY

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—F. C. Nelson, horticultural inspector for the Wenatchee orchard district on the Columbia River, and Edward Pierce of the Spokane Valley Growers Association, after a careful estimate in the orchards of the two sections have announced that 14,900 cars of apples will move out of the Wenatchee section this fall, and 2500 cars from the Spokane valley.

They say that the growers have taken better care than usual of the crop this year and this care is showing in the maturing fruit. The season has been exceptionally favorable and the crop will be better than ever.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Aug. 17

THE return of members of the House to Washington has brought back no member who has attracted more attention than Philip P. Campbell, the defeated member of the Third District of Kansas. A member for the past 20 years and for much of that time conspicuous, Mr. Campbell has become a national figure, known to many from all parts of the country. He was believed to be a fixture, and there still is much speculation as to the cause of his defeat. He received sympathetic handshakes from men from both sides of the Chamber, for there is no politics in sympathy.

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Mr. Campbell's retirement from the House will not occasion any great disturbance, even though he was and is chairman of the Committee on Rules—not nearly so much as will the failure of Frank W. Mondell to seek a renomination. The floor leader of the Republican Party, Mr. Mondell, has become a candidate to succeed John B. Kendrick, the Democratic Senator from Wyoming. His successor, being a new man, will take his place at the foot of the ladder.

There is much talk of Nicholas Longworth for the leadership, but there is reluctance to his leaving the Committee on Ways and Means to accept even the House leadership, because it is believed that it may be easier to find a capable leader than to get the right man for membership of the important Ways and Means Committee.

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"Save your milk bottles" is the timely warning of a Washington dealer who says that as a result of the coal and rail strikes the probability of a milk shortage is becoming a serious matter. Only those people directly connected with the milk business are able to realize the gravity of the situation, but it does not take any stretch of the imagination for the milk consumer to picture the serious results of a shortage of milk bottles. Under present day living conditions it would be difficult to return to the old days of the tin milk pail. This dealer thus sums up the situation:

Bottle factories are obliged to close down in the summer on account of the heat. To supply their trade during the summer they make sufficient bottles during the cold months. As summer draws near the end these surplus stocks are exhausted. Bottle factories start up again around the first of September, but reports are to the effect that factories which depend on coal for fuel must curtail, if not altogether stop, operations. Enormous quantities of fuel are needed in the manufacture of glass. Some bottle factories are fortunate enough to be located in the natural gas region and these factories use gas for fuel, but they are hampered in getting other raw materials and delivery of the finished product is tied up by the railroad strike.

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Few people appreciate the enormous number of milk bottles lost. Few are broken in handling at the plant compared with the number that never are returned. A carload of bottles, numbering about 25,000, lasts a modern city plant only from one to two weeks, depending on the size of the trade.

"The milk consumer must realize that it is up to him to conserve the present stock of milk bottles to the utmost," says this Washington dealer, "not only ours but those of every dairyman. A few simple rules, if followed, will work wonders. Make it a point to return all bottles promptly. If you get them from a store take them back on the next trip for a bottle of milk. If you get them from a wagon direct, set them out each night. An accumulation of milk bottles in any one place offers opportunity for many of them to get broken. Then, too, a little scouting around the house and back yard usually will reveal the presence of half a dozen or more idle bottles. At a conservative estimate there are at least 200,000 milk bottles in Washington lying idle in nooks and corners. If the milk consumer will give this matter a few minutes' thought and will act, a serious situation will be averted and much discomfort, if not actual hardship, will be avoided."

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The Flannery statue of Lincoln, which stood for so many years on an exceptionally high pedestal in front of the old City Hall in Washington, is coming back to its own.

The City Hall is one of the oldest of Washington office buildings, and it has the reputation of being one of the best specimens of Greek architecture. But not even its suggestion of classicism could prevent its interior from getting out of date, and it was found necessary a few years ago, either to remodel it or to tear it down and build another hall. When the latter suggestion was made there was much protest, and as a result it was decided to make over the old building. This was done at the expense of about a million dollars.

In the reconstruction it became desirable to remove the Lincoln figure, and with it once down it was decided not to replace it on its original site, but rather to remove it to a point in the outskirts of the city. Again protest. The Washington people continued their agitation until after some years it was determined to return it to its old place.

Orders were at last given for a new pedestal. This has been completed, and within a short time the familiar piece of sculpture will again stand at the portals of the City Hall. There will be one important change. The new pedestal will be only 11 feet high or less than half the height of the original one.

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It would be well if the City Hall could be rechristened. It is a city hall no longer, but a court house. All the courts of the District of Columbia are housed within its walls, while the new building on Pennsylvania Avenue, which is designated as "the District Building," is devoted entirely to the municipal business of the District of Columbia.

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The assertion has been made, loudly and often, that "circumventing the Civil Service in the matter of post office appointments is one of the chief indoor sports of Washington." Be that at it may, the records fail to show any outstanding number of instances where a Republican administration has named Democrats to post office billets; neither do they show that Democratic administrations have been thoughtlessly careless in naming Republicans.

All this, notwithstanding and in spite of the rules of the Civil Service Commission to the effect that examinations shall precede appointments to postmasterships and that only the three highest on the lists in any one town or city shall be certified for appointment. It is presumed, by the uninitiated, that out of the certified three one always can be found of the correct political faith to match the powers-that-be in Washington.

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In connection with positions in the post office department for postmasters, it is interesting to note that patriotic citizens from near and far, likewise from far and wide, stand ready in large numbers to supply "one of the three" to be certified for appointment. According to an official of the department at no time in history has the crop of "available postmasters" been as large and never has such a large number of individuals expressed a willingness to be the "home town" postmaster. Possibly it is the opportunity of reading the postal cards that is the magnet. Anyway, the figures show good citizens and true willing to make the postmastership sacrifice as follows: Chicago 53 (the record); Cleveland, O., 42 (second place), with a large number tied for third, including Henderson, N. C.; St. Louis and Springfield, both in Missouri; Lincoln, Neb., and Sherman, Tex., all with 20 aspirants.

UNIFORM 'BLUE SKY' LAW RECOMMENDED

National Organization Plans to Offer Composite Law to Each State for Simultaneous Action

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The most important matter taken up by the delegates attending the national conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, which has just closed here, was that of drafting and obtaining passage of a uniform "blue-sky" law, deemed of national importance because of the innumerable frauds perpetrated upon innocent investors throughout the United States. The committee which reported pointed out that three distinct methods have been adopted to prevent the sale of fraudulent or unsound securities, as follows:

1. By providing for the licensing of all securities before issue. This is the method adopted in a large majority of the laws on this subject now in force in the various states.

2. Regulation by licensing brokers or persons authorized to sell securities, as under the Rhode Island law.

3. By providing for the restraining of the sales of fraudulent securities on complaint to the Attorney-General, as under the New York and the Maryland laws.

The plan is to unify and correlate these laws into one statute which will be acceptable to all the states, and to offer it simultaneously for passage in every state. It is probable, according to the committee, that the law ultimately adopted, will contain all these provisions, and some new ones, for the checking of sales of fraudulent stocks and other securities.

The report also includes a second tentative draft of a uniform fiduciaries act, which, it is said, will occupy the attention of the commissioners for at least another year. The conference adopted the first draft of a uniform declaratory judgments act, which would give the parties to a contract, or beneficiaries under a will, or other prospective litigants, the privilege of having their status determined by a court prior to the actual breach of contract. This, in short, furnishes a declaration of rights.

Another object considered was a uniform mortgage act.

IRISH LOYALISTS TELL THEIR SIDE

Refugees From Sinn Fein Districts Seek Aid in England

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 24—The Southern Irish Loyalist Relief Association of which the Marquess of Linlithgow is chairman, has issued a public statement to the effect that the association is overwhelmed with applications from persons of various classes and conditions who have been driven out of Southern Ireland because of their sentiments of loyalty to Great Britain.

In addition to relief work, arrangements are being made by sympathizers in England to have the refugees, as they are called, address mass meetings all over England, Scotland and Wales, to give the public first hand information about conditions in Ireland, which it is felt are not understood, due to a propaganda which, it is alleged, has discriminated seriously against loyalist persons and interests in Ireland.

Other Meetings Also Held

The Truth About Ireland League, of which Mrs. Stuart Menzies was founder and is honorary secretary, has been holding a number of well-attended meetings in London and throughout the country, giving the Loyalists' version of conditions in Ireland, which they feel has been kept from the knowledge of the British public.

At one meeting at Alton in Hampshire, the audience included various shades of political opinion, yet after hearing the stories of the Loyalist refugees put upon the platform to tell their experiences at the hands of Sinn Feiners, the audience passed a resolution submitted, criticizing the Government's policy.

After the meeting the league representatives were followed and cheered all the way to the station, and people, many of whom were poor, pressed money into their hands for the refugees now homeless and in many cases ruined, their only offense being that they were loyal to their country and king.

Among the meetings which have been held were three big ones in London, and from the last, at Caxton Hall, a large number of people were turned away.

Several meetings have been held in drawing-rooms of country houses, and at assembly rooms in the following places: Alton Hants, Stourport Worcestershire, with Lord Hampton in the chair; Bembridge, Isle of Wight, Honiton, East Devon, Wrotham, Kent, and at Oxford, arranged by the Countess of Macclesfield and Mrs. Yorke.

For the near future, meetings have been scheduled for September and October. One by the invitation of a Labor club in Liverpool has 2000 seats already booked. Another has been arranged by Countess Bathurst for Cirencester. Others will be held at Southsea, Gravesend, Sevenoaks, Leeds, Wincanton. At all these meetings, Mrs. Stuart Menzies will speak. Her son, who was in Dublin Castle until the treaty, also tells of his experiences, and then Loyalists are put on the platform to give first-hand information about the treatment of Loyalists and Protestants in Southern Ireland today.

MOTOR CARS MUST STOP

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—According to announcement by the California State Railroad Commission, Utah has joined the other states of the west in the adoption of a law requiring all motor vehicles engaged in the transportation of passengers or freight, or both, to come to a complete stop before crossing railroad tracks, in order to be certain that there are no trains approaching.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL COMMON AT A NEW HIGH FOR THE YEAR

General Stock Market Strong Most of the Time, With Specialties Particular Features

Conspicuous strength of industrials and specialties, many of which showed gains of large fractions to 2 points, featured the opening dealings today on the New York Stock Exchange. Rails were slightly irregular and relatively inactive. Allied Chemical and Northern Pacific each broke through to new peak prices in the first 15 minutes of trading. Chandler jumped 7 points and gains of a point or more were scored by Barnsdall A and B, Standard Oil of California, California Petroleum, and Louisville & Nashville. U. S. Steel common opened ⅜ higher at 103¼, and then rose to 103⅝, a new high price for the year. Mexican Petroleum, Union Pacific and Chicago & North-Western declined fractionally.

A firm tone was exhibited by the bond market in the early dealings. St. Paul mortgages, especially the convertible 4½s and the general 4½s were in good demand. Norfolk & Western convertible 6s were up a point while gains or substantial fractions were made by Pennsylvania general 5s, Southern Railway 4s and 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4s, and Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s. Kansas City Southern 5s, St. Louis & San Francisco Adjustment 6s and Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s sagged perceptibly.

In the industrial list American Writing Paper 6s and Colorado Industrial 5s, each of which were up a point, were the outstanding features. Rio de Janeiro 8s of 1947, Belgian 7½s, and Bordeaux 6s moved forward in the foreign group, while Prague 7½s were reactionary.

Liberty issues held steady.

Around noon buying of special stocks went on in an effort to distract attention from realizing sales in other directions. The general trend continued upward except in Mexican oils, which exhibited pronounced weakness. Mexican Petroleum yielded 1¾, Mexican Seaboard 1½, and Pan-American 1. United States Steel common climbed to 103¾. Bethlehem A and 7% preferred, Crucible and Colorado Fuel advanced in sympathy. Active bidding also was noted in domestic oils, equipments, motors, sugars, and public utilities, but trading in rails continued light. Baldwin and American Power established new high prices for the year at gains of a point or more. General Electric, Bosch Magneto, Goodrich, American Locomotive, American Sugar, Postum Cereal, Dupont and Air Reduction gained 1 to 2 points.

Call money opened at 3½ per cent.

The market showed more vitality in the early afternoon, with the copper issues temporarily superseding other speculative favorites as market leaders. American Smelting, Utah, Anaconda, Inspiration, and Butte & Superior advanced 1 to 2 points. High grade domestic oils such as Standard Oils of California and New Jersey, also Tidewater, were also bid up smartly, and there was an increased inquiry for farm implement and merchandise shares. Worthington Pump exceptionally broke 5 points on active selling.

Steel common went above 104 later in the afternoon.

The final hour showed continued strength in practically all departments, though one or two specialties, such as Worthington Pump, showed quite a severe slump. The closing was near the high prices for the day.

RECORD 1923 KANSAS WHEAT CROP LIKELY

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 17 (Special)—Kansas is likely to break all records with her wheat crop next year. According to information coming to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, the farmers are plowing earlier for wheat this season than ever before and there seems to be every indication that fully as large, if not a larger, acreage will be sown this coming autumn than was sown a year ago. The sowing of 1921 for the 1922 crop was the second largest in the history of the State.

The board of agriculture has been urging the farmers to plow as early as possible for fall wheat sowing as experiments have displayed that the early plowed fields produced the best crop.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bagdad Silver	14	13	14
Boston Ely	91	85	91
Bost & Mont	15	15	15
Boston-Wyo Oil	85	75	85
Canada Cop	.08	.08	.08
Chief Cons Min	.05¼	.05	.05¼
Crystal Cop	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Daddy	.04½	.04	.04½
Denbigh	.05	.05	.05
Eureka	33	32	33
Homa Oil	.07	.05	.06
Jerome Verde Dev	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Mutual	13	12	12
New Rilla Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
N E Fuel	73	73	73
Radio	4¼	4¼	4¼
Seven Metals	.03	.02	.03
So States Cons	27	23	23
Shea	1.00	99	99
United Verde Ext	30	28	30
Verde Mines	34	34	34

Sales 31,400 shares.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1922	Decrease
First week August	$3,511,000	$234,000
From Jan. 1	94,835,000	9,674,000

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

Second week August	$213,009	88,434
From Jan. 1	8,588,495	841,069

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Quarter ended June 30:

Gross	$81,766,022	*$1,581,070
Net aft taxes	13,799,348	*80,724
Total inc	17,994,417	4,264,277
Sur aft chgs	6,387,633	3,464,097

*Increase

NEW YORK STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last Au.18	Last Au.17
Adams Ex	77	77	76½	76½	....
Adv Rumley	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	22½
Adv Rumley pf	59¾	60¼	59⅜	60½	56½
Air Reduction	57½	58½	57½	58½	57½
Ajax Rubber	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	11
Alaska Gold	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
Alaska Jun	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....
Allis Chalm	55	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	54
Allied Chem	78¼	78½	77⅝	78½	76¾
Allied Chem pf	109⅞	110	109⅞	110	109⅝
Am Ag Chem	41⅜	42	41½	41¾	41⅜
Am Ag Ch pf	68½	68½	68¾	68½	68
Am Beet Sug	47	47½	47	47½	47½
Am Bosch	42	42	42	41	41
Am Brake Sh	71	71	71	71	72
Am Can	58½	58½	57½	57½	58¼
Am Car F	173½	175	173½	175	172
Am Chicle	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¾
Am Cot Oil	28	28½	28	28½	28
Am Hide & L	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	....
Am Ice pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	....
Am Inter Corp	37¼	37½	37	37	37½
Am La France	13½	13½	13	13	15¼
Am Lin Oil	36½	36½	36½	36	37
Am Lin Oil pf	56¼	56½	56¼	56¼	....
Am Loco	119½	120⅝	119½	119¾	119⅝
Am Loco pf	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¼	118¼
*Am Metals	45	45	44½	44¾	45
Am Radiator	114½	114½	114⅜	114½	114½
Am Saf Razor	7	7	7	7	7
AmS Sec pf A	97	97	97	97	....
Am Sm & R	61¼	63	61¼	62⅜	61⅜
Am Smelt pf	99	99	99	99	....
Am Steel Fdys	41⅞	42	41⅜	41⅝	42
Am Sugar	83½	84⅞	83¼	84⅜	83⅝
Am Tel & Tel	123¼	123½	123⅛	123½	123
Am W W & E	19	19	19	19	19½
Am WW 6% pf	41¾	41⅝	41⅜	41⅛	41½
Am Woolen	91⅞	92	91⅜	92	91¾
Am W Pap pf	33	33	33	33	32½
Am Zinc	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	....
Anaconda	54	54⅞	54	54	53⅝
Asso D G 1st pf	81⅞	81⅞	81½	81⅝	....
Atchison	102¾	102¾	102⅝	102⅞	102½
Atchison pf	94¾	95½	94¾	95	95
Atl Birm & A	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	....
Atl Co Line	114½	114½	114	114	114⅝
Atl Fruit ctf	2	2	2	2	....
Atl G & W I	33¼	33½	33	33	....
Atl G & W I pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	24
Austin Nich	29	30½	29	30½	28½
Baldwin	125¼	125¾	125	125¼	124¾
Balt & Ohio	58	58¼	57¾	57⅞	57⅝
Balt & Ohio pf	63½	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	63½
Barnsdall A	35	35	33	33	33¾
Barnsdall B	27	27	27	27	26
Beechnut Pac	32¼	32½	32½	32½	33
Beth Steel A	78¾	78¾	75¾	75¾	26½
Beth Steel B	79	79¾	78	78¼	79¼
Beth Steel 7%	99	99	99	99	98
Booth Fish	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	....
British E 2 pf	33¾	33¾	33	33	33½
*Bklyn Edison	115	115	115	115	116¼
B R T	23¾	23¾	23⅞	24⅜	25⅛
B R T ctfs	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜
Brown Shoe	54½	55¼	54½	55¼	....
Brown Shoe pf	95	95	95	95	94½
Burns Bros A	136	136	136	136	136⅜
Burns Bros B	49¼	49¼	49	49½	48½
Butte & Sup	29½	30⅛	29½	30⅛	29
Callahan Min	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	8
Cal Pack	82	82¼	82	82¾	82½
Cal Petrol	62	62½	61¾	61¾	60¾
Can Pac	143	143	142¼	142¼	142⅜
Case Thres Ma	43¾	43¾	43¼	43⅜	43
Case T M pf	90½	91¾	90½	91¾	91
Cent Leather	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	40⅝
Cent Leath pf	74⅜	74⅜	74	74	74
Cerro de Pasco	39¾	40¼	39⅝	40	39½
Chandler Motor	62½	62⅞	62	62¾	61¼
Ches & Ohio	76½	77⅛	76⅞	77	76¾
Chic & Alton	11½	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅞
C El Ill new	37¼	41¾	37½	40⅝	37⅜
Chi & E I pf	57⅞	59¼	57¾	59¼	....
C R I&P 6% pr	85	85	85	85	84½
C R I & P 7% pf	96½	96⅝	96½	96¾	....
Chic & N W	86¾	87⅛	86⅝	87½	87⅝
C M & St P	32¼	32½	32	32½	31⅞
C M & St P pf	49⅛	49⅝	49	49	49
C R I & Pac	45	45¾	44¾	45⅜	44¾
C StP M&Om	73	73	73	73	....
Chile Copper	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22½	22¼
Chino Copper	30	30¾	30	29⅝	29¾
CCC & StL pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	....
Cluett Pea	58¼	58½	58¼	58½	56½
Col Fuel	30⅝	31½	30⅞	31½	....
Col Gas	99	99	98¼	98¼	98¼
Col Graph	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
Col South	49¾	49¾	49½	49¾	50
Comp-Tab-Rec	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67¾
Con Distrib	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Consol Gas	125	125	123¾	123¾	124½
Consol Textile	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Corn Products	114	115¾	114	115¼	114½
Crucible	93	93¼	92¼	92¼	92
Crucible pf	91	94	94	94	94
Cuba Cane	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	15½
Cuba C S pf	38¼	39½	38¾	39½	38¾
Cuban Am Sug	26¼	27¼	26½	26½	26
Cuba Am S pf	95	95	95	95	95
Davison Chem	49¼	49½	49¼	49¼	49¾
De Beers	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	21
Del & Hud	127½	128½	127½	128½	127
Del Lac & W	132	132	131¾	131¾	131¾
Dome Mines	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	34⅜
Dupont Co	135	135	135	135	131½
Dupont deb	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	82½
East Kodak	77	77¾	76½	77½	76½
Elec Sto Bt	49½	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Elk Horn Coal	21¼	21¾	20½	20½	21½
Emer Brant pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	....
End Johnson	84¾	84½	84¼	84½	84¼
Erie	18	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
Erie 1st pf	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½	26¾
Famous Play	87½	89¾	86½	88¼	87¾
Fam Play pf	97	97	97	97	97
Fed M & S pf	53½	53½	54	54	53¾
Fisher of O pf	90	90	90	90	....
Fiske Rubber	12¾	13¾	12¾	13¾	13
Freeport Texas	21¾	21¾	22	22	21¾
Gen Am Tk pf	102½	102⅝	102½	102½	102
Gen Asphalt	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Gen Electric	180¼	182½	180¼	182½	180
Gen Motor	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	13
Gen Motor pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	....
Gen Motor 7%d	94	94	94	94	....
Glidden Co	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Goodrich	37½	37¾	36½	36½	36¾
Granby	32	32	32	32	32½
Gray & Davis	15	15¼	15	15½	15¼
Great Nor pf	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼	89¾
Great Nor Ore	41	42¾	41	41¾	41
Greene-Can	31¾	32	31¾	32	....
Guantanamo S	13	13	13	13	12¾
Gulf M & N pf	40	40	40	40	....
Gulf Steel	84	84¾	83½	83½	84
*Hartman Corp	84	84½	83½	83½	83¼
Houston Oil	76¾	76¾	76¾	77¾	76¾
Hudson Mot	21¾	21¾	21½	21¾	21¾
Hydraulic Stl	9	9½	9	9½	9
Illinois Cent	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Inspiration	41½	41¾	41½	41¾	41
Interboro Cons	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Interboro C pf	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¾
Int Ag Corp pf	39½	39¾	39½	39¼	39¾
Int Comb Eng	25	25¼	23	25¾	24¾
Inter Harv Co	112½	113½	112¾	113	112½
Inter M Marine	15½	15¾	15¼	15¾	14½
Inter M M pf	64¾	64¾	64	64¾	64½
Inter Nickel	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
Inter Paper	58¾	58¾	56¾	58	57
Inter Pa pf sta	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¾	74
Invincible Oil	13¾	14	13¾	14	13¾
Iron Products	32	32	32	32	....
Island O & Tr	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Kan City So pf	58	58	58	58	....
Kan & Gulf	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
Kayser J	46¼	46½	46	46½	45¼
Kelly Spring	44¾	45¼	44¾	45½	44¾
Kennecott	36¾	37	36	36	36½
Keystone Tire	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	8½
Lack Steel	80¾	81½	80	80	80¾
Lake E & W pf	68	70	68	70	67
Lee Rubber	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½	27¼
Lehigh Valley	68	68½	67¾	67¾	67½
Lima Loco	55¼	58¼	55½	58¼	55¾
Lima Loco pf	115	115	115	115	....
Loew's Inc	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
Loft Inc	12½	12½	12½	12½	....
Louis & Nash	134¾	134¾	134½	134½	133¼
Mack Truck	57	57	56	56	57¾
Mack 1st pf	88	88	88	88	88¼
Mack 2d pf	81	81	81	81	81¼
*Mallinson	36¾	37¾	35¾	7⅝	36½
Manati Sugar	46	47¼	46	47¼	....
Man Elv Gtd	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¼
Marland Oil	37¾	38¼	37½	38	37¾
Marlin Rock	15½	15½	15½	15½	....
Math Alkali	48¾	49¼	48¾	49¼	48½
Max Mot A	60¼	60¾	59¾	59¾	60
Max Mot B	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¾
May Dept Strs	127	130½	127	130	127
McIntyre Por	20	20	19¾	19¾	20
Mex Petrol	174	174¾	171½	173	174
Mex Seaboard	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	20¼
Mex Sea B ctf	17¾	17¾	16¾	17¾	17¼
Miami	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
Mid States Oil	13	13	12½	12½	13
Midvale	36	36½	35¼	35¾	35¼
Minn & St L	11¾	11¾	11	11½	11½
M K & T w i	18¼	18¼	18	18¼	18½
M K & T pf w i	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43
Mo Pacific	23¾	23¾	22⅞	23½	23¾
Mo Pacific pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Mont Power	73½	73½	72½	73½	71
Mont-Ward	24	24½	23¾	23½	23¾
Mother Lode	10⅞	11	10¾	11	10⅝
Nat Clo & S	52¼	53	52¼	53	53
Nat Conduit	2½	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
Nat En & St	58¾	58¾	58½	58½	58¾
Nat Lead	103½	103½	102	102	103½
Nat Lead pf	114	114	114	114	....
N Ry Mex 2 pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
Nevada-Cons	16½	16½	16¾	16¾	16¼
N O T & Mex	72	72	71¾	71¾	72
N Y Air Brake	74½	75	74½	73½	74½
N Y Central	98½	98¾	98	98	98½
N Y C & StL	88½	88½	88½	88½	84½
NYC&SL 2 pf	89	90	89	90	88½
N Y N H & H	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	31¼
N Y O & W	27	27	27	27	27
Norf & West	117¾	117¾	117½	117½	117¾
North America	78¾	78¾	78	78	77½
North Amer pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45½	45
Northern Pac	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾	83½
Nova Scotia Stl	34½	34¾	34½	34¾	34½
Ohio B & B	3¼	3	2¾	3⅛	2¾
Okla Pr & Rf	3¾	3	2¾	3⅛	2¾
Otis Elevator	147¾	147½	147½	147¾	150
Otis Steel	11	11¾	11	11¾	11¾
Owens Bottle	37	37¾	37	37¾	....
Pac Dev Co	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Pac Gas & El	77½	78½	76¾	78½	76½
Pacific Oil	56¾	57¼	56¾	56¾	56¾
Pan-Am Petrol	75½	76¼	74¾	75¼	76
Pan-Am Pet B	71½	71¾	70¾	70¾	71½
Parish & Bing	13½	13½	13½	14½	11¾
Pennsylvania	46¾	46¾	46½	46¾	46¾
Penn Seaboard	7½	7½	7	7¼	7
Peoples Gas	52½	52¾	92	92	92
Peo & East	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	....
Pere Marquette	39	39¾	38¾	39¼	39
Pere Mar pf	81	81	81	81	80
Pere Marq pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	....
Phila Co	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½
Phillips Pet	48¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Pierce-Arrow	12¾	12¾	12	12½	12¾
Pierce-Ar pf	31½	31¾	30	30	32
Pierce Oil	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
Piggly Wiggly	42	42¾	42¼	42½	41¾
Pitts Coal	67¾	68	67¾	67½	67½
Pitts & W Va	40¾	40¾	40½	40½	41
Pond Cr Cl	22	22	22	22	22
Postum Cer	91½	91¾	91¼	91¾	90¼
Pr Steel Car	81½	81¾	81½	81¾	81¾
Prod & Ref	41½	41¾	41	41½	38¼
Pr & R pf	43	43	43	43	42¾
Pub Ser Corp	93	93¾	92¾	92½	93¼
Pullman Co	123	123¾	123	123½	122½
Punta Sugar	50½	51¾	50½	51¾	50¾
Pure Oil	30	30⅝	30	30¾	30
Ry Stl Spring	109	109	109	109	....
Ray Consol	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Reading	77¾	78	77¾	77½	77¾
Reading 1st pf	53	53	53	53	53
Reis & Co	18½	18½	18½	18½	....
Remington Typ	36	36¼	36	36¼	36
Replogle Steel	33½	33½	32¾	33	32¾
Rep I & Steel	74	74¾	73¾	3¾	74¾
Rep I & Steel pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Republic Motor	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Reynolds Spr	28¼	28¾	28	28⅝	....
Royal Dutch	55	55½	54¼	55¼	54¾
St Joseph Lead	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾	15¾
St L S F	30¾	31½	30¾	31	31
St L & S W	34½	34½	34	34¼	34¾
St L & S W pf	51	51	10½	50½	50¾
Savage Arms	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	....
Seab A L	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
Seab A L pf	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
Sears-Roebuck	91¼	92½	90½	91¾	91
Seneca Cop	11½	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
Shatt Ariz Cop	9	9¾	9	9¾	8¾
Shell Trans	38¼	39	38¾	38¾	38½
Sinclair	32¾	32¾	32½	32¾	32½
Skelley Oil	10⅞	11½	10¾	11	11
Sloss-Sheffield	47	48	47	48	....
Sou Pacific	92¾	93	51¾	92¾	92½
So P R Sug	52¾	53	52¾	53	52½
Southern Ry	26¾	27	26½	27	26¾
South Ry pf	62	62	62	62	61¾
Spicer Mfg	20¾	21	20¾	21	20½
Stand Mill	122½	123½	122½	123¼	122½
Stand Mill pf	93¾	9.3⅝	93¾	93¾	....
Stand Oil Cal	108¾	108¾	107¾	108½	107¾
S O of N J	182¾	185¾	182¾	185	183
S O of N J pf	117	117	117	117	116¾
Sterling Prod	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¾	52¾
Stern Bros pf	95	95	95	95	....
Stewart & Warn	44¾	45	44¾	45	44¾
StrombergCarb	54½	54½	52¾	52¾	54
Studebaker	127¾	127¾	126¾	126¾	127
Studebaker pf	114½	114¾	114¾	114¾	....
Submarine Boat	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Superior Oil	5½	6	5¾	5¾	....
Sweets Co	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Tem C & F	2	2	2	2	2
Tenn Copper	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Texas Co	48¾	48¾	48	48	48
Tex Gulf Sulp	49½	49¾	49	49	49
Tex Pac C & O	26	26	25¾	25¾	25½
Tex & Pac	32½	32½	31½	31½	31¾
Tidewater Oil	126½	126½	126½	126½	125½
T S L & W	52½	53½	52¾	53½	52¾
Transcont Oil	14½	14¾	14¼	14¾	14
Un Bag & P	72	72½	72	72	71½
Union Oil	20	20	19¾	20	20
Union Pac	146¼	147½	146½	147½	147¼
Un Alloy Steel	38½	39	38½	38¾	38¼
United Fruit	149	149¾	148¾	148¾	148
Un Ry I Co	15	15	15	15	15¼
Un Ry I Co pf	30½	31	30¼	31	30
U S C I P	34¾	35½	34¾	35	34¾
U S C I P pf	72	72	72	72	....
U S R & Imp	74	74	73¾	73¾	73¼
U S Rubber	58¼	58½	58	58	58¼
U S Rub 1st pf	106	106	106	106	....
U S 3m & Ref	41	41	41	41	40¾
U S Sm & Ref pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	....
U S steel	102¾	104¼	102¾	103¾	102¾
U S Steel pf	120½	120¾	120	120	....
Utah Copper	66	67	66	67	65¾
Utah Securities	17	17¾	17	17¾	....
Vanadium	50	50¾	49¾	49¾	50
Vir C Chem	30¾	30¾	30¼	30½	31¼
Vir C Chem pf	71½	73	71¾	72¾	71
Wabash	13½	13½	13¼	13½	13¾
Wabash pf A	34¼	34½	34	34½	34
Weber & Heil	12½	12½	12½	12½	....
Western Pac	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
W Pacific pf	60½	60¾	60¼	60¼	61
West Elec pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¼
West Maryland	13½	13½	12¾	13½	13¼
W Mary 2 pf	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾	22¾
Westinghouse	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾	62
West Air B	95	95	95	95	....
W Union Tel	110	110	110	110	....
Wheel & L E	14½	14½	14¾	14¾	14½
W & L E pf	27	27¼	27	27	26¼
Wh Eagle Oil	25¾	26	25¾	26	25¾
Wickwr Spen	15	15	15	15	15½
Wilson & Co	45	45	45	45	....
Willys-Ovrld	7	7	7	7	6¾
Willys-Ovrld pf	40¾	40¾	40½	40¾	40¾
W'ton P & M C	50	50¾	45¾	47	50¾
Wright Aero	95	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

* Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev close
Oct.	22.00	22.23	21.64	21.66	21.77
Dec.	22.05	22.23	21.61	21.63	21.75
Jan.	21.90	22.05	21.45	21.47	21.60
Mar.	21.92	22.05	21.48	21.48	21.60
May	21.80	22.00	21.40	21.40	21.60

Spots 21.90, down 10 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev close
Oct.	21.60	21.80	21.28	21.28	21.31
Dec.	21.65	21.76	21.22	21.22	21.32
Jan.	21.55	21.65	21.15	21.15	21.45

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Closing	Prev Close
October	12.33	12.48	12.32	12.43	12.00
December	12.18	12.28	12.18	12.28	11.84
January	12.13	12.25	12.10	12.22	11.78
March	12.05	12.18	12.04	12.16	11.72
May	11.92	12.06	11.92	12.06	11.62
July	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	...

Spots 12.25, up 55 points.

Tone, steady. Sales, 6000 bales.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:55 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s	80	80
Am Ag Chem 1st 7½s	104¼	104¼
Am Cotton

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FLOOD OF IMPORTS IN ANTICIPATION OF TARIFF BILL

Bonded Warehouses in United States Hold Huge Amounts of Foreign Goods

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (Special)—In anticipation of a new tariff bill, importers are now placing in bonded warehouses throughout the United States foreign-made merchandise valued at millions of dollars. According to figures just obtained from the division of statistics, Treasury Department, imports in bonded warehouses throughout the United States now reach a total of between $200,000,000 and $250,000,000. As additional goods are being brought in on every steamer, this total is rapidly climbing and it is predicted that by Sept. 1 there will be in the United States, reserved stocks of foreign goods valued at approximately $300,000,000.

Some idea as to how these stocks are distributed may be obtained from the values of the following classes of the latest available figures showing goods remaining in bonded warehouses about a month ago.

Cotton cloths dyed in the piece, $1,257,621; printed cloths, $481,961; cotton handkerchiefs or mufflers, $368,967; manufacturers of cotton, staple, 1⅜ inches or more, $650,325; unbleached cotton, $777,288; bleached cotton, $1,949,352; cotton laces, window curtains, hand-made laces, nets and nettings, veilings, etc., $1,139,229.

Plushes, velvets, and other pile fabrics, $152,017; cotton cloths, $216,070; cotton hose and half-hose $178,098; decorated or ornamented earthenware, feathers suitable for millinery ornaments, $351,158; ostrich feathers, $223,987; ments, $147,972; plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie, including shirting cloth, $3,175,161; linen laces and embroideries, $462,327; woven articles and manufactures of flax, $991,880.

Fruits and nuts, $7,282,291; furs, dressed on the skin, $539,750; hats, bonnets, hoods, composed of straw, chip, brass, palm leaf, etc., not blocked or trimmed, $656,950; blocked or trimmed, $313,247; materials for same, $1,869,584.

Iron and steel manufactures, $2,687,574; oils, $2,176,939; perfumery, toilet preparations, $1,840,082; personal luxuries, $57,280,677.

Silks, including yards, fabrics, handkerchiefs, laces, plushes, ribbons and wearing apparel, $4,480,053; artificial silk yarns, $800,489.

Spices, $672,430; cane sugar, $15,966,896.

Dolls and parts of, $166,154; all other toys, $299,489; vegetables, $7,426,665.

Clothing wool, $5,711,822; combing wool, $14,749,906; worsteds, $160,984; woolens, $169,983; cloth made of the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, etc., $163,531; woolen dress goods for women and children, 294,157; wool yarn, $703,182.

Crude, scrap aluminium, $1,374,059; chemicals, $6,077,719; clocks and parts of, $32,720; complete watches, $399,595; watch movements, $340,604, and watch cases and parts of watches, $292,514.

NEW OIL INDUSTRY LAW IS PASSED IN VENEZUELA

The Venezuelan Congress has passed a petroleum law said to afford more workable conditions than any other South American law governing petroleum development. Exploration concessions may be secured from the Government in zones of 10,000 hectares each (24,711 acres), for the payment of 2 cents a hectare as a tax. Within three years a contractor has the right to select up to one-half of each zone for exploitation. There is a nominal limit of 300,000 hectares for exploration and one-half this amount for exploitation.

The exploitation period is 40 years instead of 30 years as formerly.

The initial tax of 3 bolivares a hectare, or 16 cents an acre, is payable at the beginning of the exploitation period, and annual rentals of 2 bolivares a hectare are collected for the first three years, 4 bolivares a hectare for the succeeding 27 years, and 5 bolivares a hectare for the remaining 10 years of exploitation. Formerly, a contractor was obliged to select his quota of acreage in parcels of 200 hectares each, in checkerboard fashion, leaving an equal area as national reserve. Under the new law, parcels are 500 hectares or 1235 acres each, and these may be grouped as desired.

The Government receives 10 per cent royalty except in areas 200 or more kilometers distant from the sea or from Lake Maracaibo, or in areas south of the Andes, production from which pays only 7½ per cent royalty. In similar areas taxes are reduced one-half. Former laws obliged the contractor to deposit as much as $1 a hectare to insure compliance with terms of control act. No such guarantees are now required. Former contracts may be adapted to the new law simply by notifying the Government.

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prizes for staple commercial products:

	Aug. 18, 1922	July 18, 1922	Aug. 17 1921
Wheat, No 1 sprng	$1.42	$1.49	$1.65⅝
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.17½	1.28	1.30¼
Corn, No 2 yellow	.81½	.81	.72
Oats, No 2 white	.44½	.47¼	.46½
Flour, Minn. pat	7.00	8.00	9.80
Lard, prime	11.75	11.80	11.45
Pork, mess	27.00	29.00	26.00
Beef, family	14.50	15.50	60.00
Sugar, gran	7.00	6.50	6.00
Iron, No. 2 Phil	29.00	27.64	26.34
Silver	.69⅛	.70	62⅛
Lead	5.75	5.75	4.40
Tin	32.85	31.90	26.00
Copper	14.00	13.25	12.12½
Rubber(rib sm, shts	.13¾	14.¾	.13¼
Cotton, Mid Uplnds	22.00	22.20	13.00
Steel billets, Pitts	35.00	35.00	30.00
Print cloths	.06¾	.06¾	.04¾
Zinc	6.62½	6.77	4.55

FRISCO ROAD'S REVENUES GAIN

Smaller Percentage Being Spent as Gross Earnings Rise

An increase of $338,000 in the June gross revenues as compared with May, and an advance of $107,000 in the transportation charge-off, with the ratio at exactly the May figure were features of the St. Louis-San Francisco road's report of June earnings.

In June, transportation took 32.4 per cent of gross revenues, which was just the ratio spent in May. In April transportation took 36.5 per cent of gross; the March charge-off was equal to 38.5 per cent of all revenues; February transportation required 38.6 per cent of gross and in January the ratio was 40.6 per cent.

Both May and June ratios prove a statement made earlier in the year that with larger gross revenues the carriers would doubtless be able to keep transportation charges to within a comparatively small ratio of gross. In June last year St. Louis-San Francisco spent 41.8 per cent of gross for transportation, and in May, 1921, the ratio was 41.5 per cent.

Following are figures of gross revenues and transportation expenses for the first six months of the year, with the ratio of gross spent for transportation in each month as compared with the corresponding period a year ago:

Period—	Gross	Trans-portation	—% Gross— 1922	1921
June	$7,566,589	$2,451,792	32.4	41.8
May	7,228,542	2,344,506	32.4	41.5
April	6,650,752	2,432,464	36.5	40.8
March	6,761,442	2,608,860	38.5	41.4
February	6,051,890	2,341,751	38.6	42.5
January	6,146,739	2,496,474	40.6	42.6
Six mos	40,405,954	14,676,147	36.3	41.7

In the six months ended June, gross was $40,405,000, or virtually the total shown in the first half of 1921. Transportation charges amounted to $14,676,000 in the six months ended June, or 36.3 per cent of gross compared with $16,707,000, or 441.7 per cent of all revenues spent in the corresponding period a year ago.

WHEAT MARKET SELLS OFF AGAIN

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Grain prices turned downward in the early dealings today. The opening, which varied from the same as yesterday's close to ½c lower, with September wheat $1.02½@$1.02¾ and December $1.04@$1.04½, was followed by a substantial decline all around.

After opening ⅛ to ⅞c lower, September 61½c, the corn market continued to descend.

Oats opened ⅜c lower to a shade advance, September 31¼ to 31½c, and later held near the initial range.

Lower quotations on hogs weakened the provision market.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	
Outside com'l paper	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Year money	4½@5	4½@5
Customers' com'l lns.	4½@5½	4½@5½
Individ. cus. col. l'ns.	5 @5½	5 @5½
	Today	Yest'day
Bar silver in New York	69⅝c	69⅞c
Bar silver in London	34⅝d	34⅝d
Mexican dollars	53¾c	53⅝c
Bar gold in London	92s	92s 3d
Canadian ex. dis (%)	3-32	3-32
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4	Bengal	5
New York	4	Berlin	6
Philadelphia	4½	Bombay	5
Cleveland	4½	Brussels	4½
Richmond	4½	Christiania	5½
Atlanta	4½	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	4½	Madrid	5½
St. Louis	4½	Paris	5
Kansas City	4½	London	3
Minneapolis	4½	Rome	5½
Dallas	4½	Stockholm	4½
San Francisco	4	Switzerland	3½
Amsterdam	4		

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	46,000,000	$810,200,000
Year ago today	40,181,247	..
Balances	17,000,000	69,200,000
Bal. year ago today	13,817,623	..
F. R. bank credit	15,103,608	48,700,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅛@3¼%
30@60 days	3⅛@3¼
Under 30 days	3⅛@3¼
Less-Known Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅛@3¾
30@60 days	3⅛@3¾
Under 30 days	3⅛@3¾
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	3⅛@3¾
30@60 days	3⅛@3¾
Under 30 days	3⅛@3¾

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

Sterling—	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.47⅞	$4.48⅛	$4.8648
Cables	4.48¼	4.48⅛	4.8648
Francs	.077	.0796	.193
Guilders	.39	.389	.402
Marks	.0008	.00095	.238
Lire	.04535	.0454	.193
Swiss francs	.1906	.1908	.193
Pesetas	.1563	.1564	.193
Belgian francs	.0763	.075	.193
Kronen (Austria)	.00015	.00015	.2026
Sweden	.2645	.264	.268
Denmark	.215	.216	.268
Norway	.173	.1737	.268
Greece	.0315	.0318	.193
Argentina	.825	.825	.9648
Russia	.0003	.0003	.5146
Poland	.000135	.000135	.2380
Hungary	.0007	.000712	.2030
Jugoslavia	.003	.00305	.2030
Finland	.0215	.0214	.1930
Tzechoslovakia	.0284	.0298	.2026
Rumania	.0072	.0066	.1930
Portugal	.725	.725	$1.08
Turkey	.62	.62	$4.40
Shanghai	.7725	.7725	1.0832
Hong Kong	.58	.58	.7800
Bombay	.2912	.2925	.4866
Yokohama	.4785	.478	.4984
Brazil	.1335	.134	.3244
Uruguay	.815	.8125	1.0342
Chile	.1365	.1365	.3650
*Calcutta	.2925	.2925	...

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

TRADE IN SOUTH ON THE UPGRADE DESPITE STRIKES

New Coal and Iron Lands Developed—Business Good—Sentiment Optimistic

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The extension of the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Railway from Gadsden, its present southern terminus, to Odenville, Ala., where it will join with the Seaboard Air Line's main Birmingham-Atlanta line, is expected to open up a large territory of rich iron and coal lands to exploitation. Evidence of this is shown in the intention of the Etowah Coal & Iron Company to issue $1,500,000 bonds for development of property along the proposed Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia line.

Deeds of trust covering 45,000 acres of coal and ore lands in Etowah and DeKalb Counties, Alabama, have been filed, in Alabama courts, the Chicago Title & Trust Co. being agent. This last company is expected soon to place the securities on the market. The Chicago Title & Trust Co. is said to be acting for the Great Southern Steel corporation, a Delaware company with $105,000,000 capitalization, which for months has been gathering in choice bits of undeveloped coal and iron land in the south.

New Blast Furnaces

Ultimate plans of the Great Southern are said to include blast furnaces at Chattanooga, and at Gadsden, Ala. This concern has acquired, all told, more than 6,000,000 acres of coal and mineral land on Lookout Mountain, Sand Mountain, and in DeKalb and Etowah counties, Ala., within the last year.

The proposed T. A. & G. extension is said to hinge upon the consummation of the Great Southern plans, although officials of the road deny this. The railroad last week asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to extend the line to Odenville, as well as to issue $2,500,000 bonds for the purpose, and for rebuilding the present 96 miles of track to Gadsden.

The T. A. & G. now ends nowhere, it might be said. To conserve expenses in operations until extensions are put in, it has purchased gasoline-propelled coaches, to carry the passenger traffic. Operation of steam engines was found much too costly. The coaches are combination passenger and baggage cars. They are propelled by gasoline engines, but unlike automobiles have six speeds forward.

Coal Shortage Relieved

The coal shortage in Chattanooga has been greatly relieved by the receipt of many cars from Stearns and Jellico fields, over the Southern. The priority system ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission has begun to loosen up the coal stagnation, although there are still hundreds of loaded cars on sidings between Chattanooga and Kentucky field.

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis road is beginning to move a good deal of coal from Tracy City Tenn., mines, which have just opened up, after several months' strike shutdown. The agreement was on the 1920 wage scale basis. The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis is having no difficulty moving coal, but most mines on it are unionized. Southern, along whose lines most mines are non-union, has been tied-up by the strike, and so not able to ship requirements.

Coal prices have undergone considerable stiffening, domestic now selling for from $7.50 to $9, f. o. b. mines.

Despite the strikes, business sentiment in the territory is optimistic. A banker who is an authority on the south's economic condition, says that after all, the coal strike and railroad strike were, perhaps, good things, checking a too speedy recovery from the depression which might have led to overextension and expansion. But, "I predict a period of prosperity for the south and the whole country such as we have not seen since the war," he said.

Industry Forging Ahead

Building throughout the territory is very active. Not only in Chattanooga, but in every southern city, it has been growing month by month since January. Cement, lumber, lime and structural steel plants are all at capacity. Lumber mills are months behind in orders, which are piling up all the time.

Cement mills are all busy, 3,000,000 more barrels of cement were shipped last month than in any other month of the year. Face brick plants have more business than they can handle, while brick kilns of all kinds are months behind orders.

The hardwood lumber industry is going well. Export orders are growing steadily. Hardwood mills of the south are shipping nearly half of their product to the British Isles. Soft pine mills are having difficulty to keep up with urgent orders.

Tennessee farmers are in excellent shape, the likelihood being for a corn crop as good as last year, with better prices prevailing. Hog raisers are optimistic of prices which will yield them a profit. The cotton counties of Tennessee will turn out larger amounts of the staple than ever before, at prices which should mean plenty to the grower.

Thus the effect of the railroad and coal strikes has largely been discounted in the south, and business men and manufacturers are looking forward to a continued ascent of the road to good business.

CALLABLE BONDS

The relief from high rates of interest is causing many corporations to arrange to call outstanding bonds. As maturity of the call date approaches the price of a callable bond advances. Thus it is possible to dispose of many callable bonds at a premium, and the proceeds can be reinvested in long-term bonds. Spencer Trask & Co. of Boston have issued a circular containing a representative list of high-rate bonds with approximate market value and callable or convertible features.

Presidential Engine for Argentina

A MASTERPIECE in locomotive construction has been completed by the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia in the Presidential engine for the Argentine Republic and will be shipped to that country completely erected in order that it may reach there in time to haul the President's train on a tour of the country following his inauguration Oct. 1. It will probably mark the first time that an engine of this size and weight has been shipped to South America fully erected, but as the boat will not reach Buenos Aires until about Sept. 20 it was necessary to adopt this novel expedient in order that the locomotive might be in service on Inauguration Day.

Usually engines for export are knocked down and boxed. The Presidential engine will be fully erected and will be hoisted to the deck of the ship by a special crane. It will be bolted down on the deck and a house erected over it to protect it from the salt air.

The engine is of the Pacific type and has been specially finished, many parts being nickel-plated, the wheels and side rods burnished and the jacket given a special touch of the artisan's work. The locomotive and tender will be loaded this week and it will be about a month before the ship reaches its destination.

During the war Baldwin shipped Pershing engines which were completely erected to France, the shipments being carried on boats which had been equipped with extra large hatches to accommodate the engines.

EXPECT TO FIND METEOR OF IRON

Drilling in Arizona Begun—Geologists Skeptical

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., Aug. 16—Though an unsentimental mining corporation, with large interests elsewhere, is drilling at Meteor Mountain, with the expectation of striking a great mass of meteoric iron, Geologist N. H. Darton of the United States Geological Survey, expresses the opinion that the exploration will be in vain. He is a supporter of the theory that the crater, which has been thought caused by the impact of a heavenly wanderer, in reality was formed by the force of steam through the Coconino sandstone. In support of it is pointed out that the region around Flagstaff is wholly volcanic in formation, with inclusion of the San Francisco mountains, the highest in Arizona, though volcanic action is little in evidence as far distant as the crater, which is about 40 miles southeast of this point. Mr. Darton also says that Government agents, with sensitive magnetized deflection instruments, have been unable to find any indication of a large mass of iron under the floor or sides of the crater.

The crater is 4000 feet wide and about 600 feet deep, its floor deep in a silica sand that has been changed, apparently by force and heat, to minute glasslike particles that are as difficult to restrain in shaft sinking as is quicksand. While meteoric iron masses have been found scattered for miles around the crater, little iron has been found in the sand of the crater and exploration now is being conducted on the theory that the meteor plunged into the earth at an angle and that it rests under one of the shattered walls, which rise 150 feet above the surface of the plain. Drilling has been in progress for some time through this rim rock, with late statement that no iron masses thus far have been found. If the meteor be found, it will provide a very valuable contribution to scientific knowledge, but the miners are actuated by very businesslike reasons. On the basis of assays of the surface samples, it is expected to contain 92 per cent of very pure iron and about 8 per cent nickel, with inclusion also of other rare metals of large value.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A New York bank had offers of 10,000,000 German marks at 8¾ cents per hundred Thursday, with no takers.

The Republic Iron & Steel Company has advanced pipe prices following a similar action by other independents.

A railroad car with wheels fitted with a ball-bearing device, which greatly facilitates movement, is being tried on the Great Eastern Railway.

The New Orleans Railway & Light properties were sold at public auction for $14,500,000 to G. M. Dahl of the Chase National Bank of New York, acting for the reorganization committee.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company has 4001 looms in operation, with more than 2375 workers employed. These figures do not include overseers and salaried employees, numbering 335.

The United States State Department has approved the Western Union Telegraph Company's application for a license to construct a cable from the United States to Germany, via the Azores.

The total amount of exchanges of 4¾ per cent United States Victory notes for new 4¼ per cent Treasury notes, series B-1926, dated Aug. 1, 1922, due Sept. 15, 1926, was $141,515,700. The total for the issue now amounts to $436,940,700, including allotments on primary offerings of $345,425,000.

DIVIDENDS

The Humphreys Oil Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31. An initial dividend of same amount was paid on June 15 last.

International Salt Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent payable Oct. 23 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $3.50 a share on the common and $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, both payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 9.

Rand Mines, Ltd., declared a dividend of 55 cents on bankers' trust certificates for the American shares, payable Aug. 24 to stock of record Aug. 19.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

JUGOSLAVIA HOLDING FOOD

Exports of foodstuffs from Jugoslavia have been prohibited until further notice, according to a private cable.

GERMAN FORCED LOAN WILL SOON BE FORTHCOMING

Billion Gold Marks to Be Raised Under Laws Just Passed by Reichstag

BERLIN (By Mail)—The Reichstag has passed two laws authorising the forced loan and providing for a decrease in income tax rates.

A forced loan of 1,000,000,000 gold marks has been discussed for more than six months, during which its equivalent has increased from 40,000,000,000 to 70,000,000,000 paper marks. If the amount raised exceeds this sum by more than 4 per cent, excess will be repaid to subscribers, but if the amount falls short by more than 4 per cent, subscribers will have to pay more. Proceeds will be used to cover reparation payments.

The final form is much less stringent for small property owners and families with many children than the draft first proposed. The property valued at less than 100,000 marks is tax free. This is raised to 300,000 marks if taxable income is not more than 40,000 marks and to 1,000,000 marks if taxable income is not more than 60,000 marks. The last provision applies only to persons more than 60. Subscriptions to the loan will be on the following basis:

First 100,000 marks of taxable property	1%
Next 150,000 marks of taxable property	2%
Next 250,000 marks of taxable property	4%
Next 250,000 marks of taxable property	6%
Next 250,000 marks of taxable propepty	8%
Further amounts of taxable propepty	10%

Those Who Must Subscribe

All persons, including foreigners, who Dec. 31, 1922, have been in Germany six months, will have to subscribe. Germans having no residence in Germany but who have lived abroad less than two years will be compelled to subscribe. Subscription price varies, to induce subscribers to sign as soon as possible. List of prices follows:

	%		%
July, 1922	94	Dec., 1922	101
Aug., 1922	96	Jan., 1923	102
Sept., 1922	98	Feb., 1923	104
Oct., 1922	100	March, 1923	106
Nov., 1922	100		

Two-thirds of loan must be paid by Feb. 28, 1923. Property owned Dec. 31, 1922, will be used as basis for subscription. To avoid too small an amount being subscribed, the law provides for an additional tax if difference between temporary amount subscribed, estimated by person taxed, and the final amount, assessed by tax office, is large. The additional tax varies according to amount of difference.

Subscribers will receive bonds which bear no interest until Oct. 31, 1925. From then until Oct. 31, 1930, 4 per cent interest will be paid and from then on 5 per cent. It is expected that during the years bonds do not bear interest loan will be quoted on the Bourse at about 35 to 40.

Loan bureaux will not give more than 75 per cent of the rated value, making at most 30 per cent of the nominal value. If these loans are hypothecated by loan bureaux, new loan bureau notes will be issued, thereby increasing inflation.

It is planned to make the loan redeemable after November, 1925, by repurchase at existing rate of exchange on the Bourse or by drawing at par for at least ½ per cent of nominal value of outstanding bonds each year. The Reichstag Finance Ministry estimates amount required for amortization from 1925 to 1930 will be 2,700,000,000 marks and from 1930 will be about 3,300,000,000 marks yearly. Estimated duration of amortization will be 35 years if repurchased at Bourse or 51 years if drawn at par.

The latest reduction of income taxes reflects fresh depreciation of the mark and higher living costs with a slow increase of incomes. The tax rate was also reduced in 1921, when the dollar rate was 192, compared with 500 now, and the cost of living index was 1500, compared with 3779 in June. The new and previous income tax rates follow:

Taxable income in marks	—New rate— marks	%	—Prev. rate— marks	%
100,000,000	59,574,750	59.75	59,710,500	59.71
10,000,000	5,574,750	55.75	5,710,500	57.10
5,000,000	2,574,750	51.49	2,710,500	54.21
1,000,000	324,750	32.48	385,500	38.54
800,000	234,750	29.34	295,500	36.95
600,000	154,750	25.79	205,500	34.25
500,000	119,750	23.95	160,500	32.10
400,000	84,750	21.19	120,500	30.13
300,000	54,750	18.25	80,500	26.83
200,000	27,500	13.75	45,500	22.75
100,000	10,000	10.00	15,500	15.50
80,000	8,000	10.00	10,500	13.12
60,000	6,000	10.00	6,500	10.83
50,000	5,000	10.00	5,000	10.00

In May, 1922, the income tax brought in 5,746,046,855 marks, compared with 4,299,331,962 in April, 1,102,922,403 in May, 1921, and 28,146,105,916 in the fiscal year 1921. Estimates for 1922 approximate 25,000,000,000 marks. Very little of the 1921 income tax has been assessed and paid so that an increase in income from this tax is to be expected within a few months.

BRAZILIAN STATE TRYING FOR LOAN

LONDON, Aug. 18—The Brazilian State of Bahia is negotiation here for a loan of £5,000,000 for the consolidation and conversion of its foreign debt. The State has four bond issues outstanding, interest on all of which is in default. Three of these loans were secured by specific guarantees. Two of the loans were funding arrangements to provide for overdue interest at 5 per cent.

The population of Bahia is 3,372,901, and is exceeded only by two other Brazilian states, Minas Geraes and San Paulo. Area is 164,601 square miles. Six other states are larger, but none is potentially richer. The harbor of San Salvador is among the best in the world.

MARK SINKS LOWER

LONDON, Aug. 18—In a sharp decline to the lowest point on record, German marks were quoted at 5100 to the pound sterling or approximately 1140 to the dollar.

TRANSIT AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA

Expenses and Taxes of Chief Company Show Large Decline

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 15—For the first six months of 1922 operating expenses and taxes of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company were $15,169,952, compared with $15,858,605 for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of $688,653, or 4.3 per cent. The only wage decrease which will be made by the company this year went into effect on June 1, amounting to 1½ cents an hour. The present rate of 62½ cents an hour is an even 10 cents below the maximum reached in 1920. Part of the savings effected by a lower wage rate, as compared with a year ago, is being expended on maintenance work, which is running larger than during the war and post-war period, when scarcity of labor and materials kept down expenditures to bare necessities.

The ratio of operating expenses and taxes to gross for the month of June was 72.57 per cent, as compared with 73.04 per cent for June, 1921. For the first half of the year the ratio was 71.83 per cent, as compared with 73.85 per cent for the corresponding period of 1921.

The reduction in the Chicago rate from 80 to 70 cents an hour, effective Sept. 1, will not affect the rate now being paid in Philadelphia, although Chicago is one of the cities upon which wages paid in Philadelphia are based.

Originally there were four basing cities, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo. Last month the general committee for collective bargaining agreed in view of the unsettled conditions existing at Chicago and Buffalo that the wages now paid should continue for the remainder of this year, and no change made until the 1923 adjustments are made effective at Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit. It was agreed that Buffalo, which is also under Mitten management, should be dropped as a basing city.

Wages in the three basing cities when the new rate at Chicago goes into effect will be: Chicago 70 cents Detroit 60 cents and Cleveland 55 cents. The average of these three would be 61 2-3 cents an hour, compared with the 62½ cents paid here. The result of eliminating Buffalo, which was one of the lower paid cities, 55 cents, as a basing point automatically tended to stabilize the scale paid here, notwithstanding the 10-cent reduction at Chicago.

In Philadelphia Rapid Transit circles it is expected that the employees this year will receive the full 10 per cent co-operative wage dividend promised them last February by President T. E. Mitten contingent on their reducing operating expenses, so as to produce at least $1,500,000 of added net operating revenue. The payroll this year will approximate $15,000,000 so that the amount of the wage dividend, if expectations are fully realized, will be $1,500,000. This wage dividend is charged in operating expenses.

Anticipating that the dividend will be for the maximum amount of $1,500,000, the employees through self-appointed trustees purchased 50,000 shares of the company's stock at 30, totaling $1,500,000, borrowing money to make the purchase which is to be repaid when they receive the dividend which will be in January or February of next year.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (Special)—The Division of Customs, Treasury Department, has just advised collectors of customs at the various ports of entry throughout the United States of a change in the classification of imported mohair pile rugs, effective Aug. 28, 1922. These rugs are now assessed at 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 309, tariff act of 1913. Under the proposed change an additional duty of 45 cents per pound will be levied under the provisions of paragraph 19 of the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921.

The 45 per cent ad valorem rate has been assessed on these rugs, the Treasury ruling points out, upon the understanding that they were composed in chief value of mohair waste unfit for use other than in the manufacture of rugs and carpets. Investigation disclosed, it is explained, that these rugs could not be manufactured from such waste, since the pile requires a better quality of yarn than could be made therefrom.

CITIES SERVICE CO. JULY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Earnings of the Cities Service Company for July and 12 months ended July 31, last, compare:

July—	1922	1921
Gross	$1,040,863	$498,871
Expenses	36,584	42,854
Net earnings	1,024,278	456,017
Interest	191,952	191,925
Balance	832,326	464,092
Preferred divs	409,838	408,387
Surplus	422,488	60,705
Twelve months—		
Gross	$13,844,852	$18,503,084
Expenses	443,598	824,686
Net earnings	13,402,254	17,678,378
Interest	2,166,068	2,020,445
Balance	11,236,186	15,657,933
Preferred divs	4,895,501	4,814,389
Surplus	6,340,685	11,043,544

The total surplus and reserve as of July 31 is placed at $47,900,777.

SILVER MINES IN MEXICO WORKING AT GOOD PROFIT

With the Metal Selling at 70 Cents an Ounce, Big Revival Has Come

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Chihuahua, Mexico, Aug. 16—Silver mines are being operated in Mexico at a good profit, it is said, with silver selling around 70 cents an ounce.

When silver is below 60 cents, mines cannot be worked at a profit, as a rule. When silver is above this figure, a small profit, hardly worth while, as the usual thing, can be made, but when it reaches 70, a profit of around 10 cents an ounce is made. With silver selling at 70 cents, or thereabout, consequently there is a big revival in the mining business of this country, and especially in the state of Chihuahua, which produces the principal part of Mexico's silver yield.

Former Mines Reworked

Old mines are being reworked thoroughly, and prospecting is going on in almost an unprecedented degree.

During the last six months there passed through Juarez, Chihuahua, alone, the Mexican consulate there reports, silver in refined form valued at $419,947 and ores containing silver and other metals (mostly gold and lead) valued at $14,089. During the similar period in 1921, the total silver, silver ore and combined metal ore passing through that port was valued at only $5499. Juarez is the most important port for the exportation of silver from this State to the United States.

The average price of silver from 1910 to 1914 was 56.445 cents an ounce. Labor and other costs were lighter then, and some Chihuahua mines produced at a profit at that figure. In 1921 the average price was 62.62 cents.

Demand from Abroad

The present price of silver is caused by demands from India and China, it is said. The world's output in 1921 was 175,000,000 ounces, of which Mexico produced 39 per cent and the United States 31 per cent. More than 40,000,000 ounces of this went to India and 52,000,000 to China, being purchased by Chinese bankers.

The Government of Mexico, realizing the importance of a revival in silver mining, is encouraging the reopening of mines, some of which have been closed for 10 years.

It has been announced at the capital that in order to stimulate production, the duty on dynamite is to be lifted. This will help mining considerably, as it is used extensively in mining in this Republic. The duty now on dynamite is $1.07 a hundred pounds, American money.

FREIGHT RATE CUT MAY DOUBLE SALT OUTPUT IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15 (Special)—The rate decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission is expected to double the salt production of Kansas within a year to 18 months. The decision holds that the rates on salt from Kansas to the St. Louis and Chicago terminals should not exceed the rates from Louisiana salt producing points to the same terminals. It was also held that the rate to the terminal should be the maximum applying to intermediate points.

For 30 years Kansas salt has been barred east of the Missouri River. It is a commodity of low value and the freight rate entirely determines where it can be sold. Rock salt in bulk sells as low as $2 a ton, and a rate of 40 or 50 cents a ton makes all the difference between profit and loss. This is the low grade salt used by the packing houses, ice manufacturers, and other industries, and for live stock.

The Kansas annual salt production has been around 700,000 tons for several years. The mines and evaporating plants have a much larger capacity than this, but have been unable to operate at full capacity because of a lack of a market. The new rates, effective Aug. 20, will open all of the big market between the Missouri River and Chicago, and a considerable portion of Illinois through the St. Louis gateway to the competition of Kansas salt. The Michigan, New York, and Louisiana salt fields have had this business exclusively heretofore.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

OPTIMISM RULES IN PANAMA, THOUGH TRADE LANGUISHES

Financial Stability of Country Unaffected by Two Large Failures

PANAMA, Aug. 10 (Special)—Panama, although in the midst of economic stagnation more severe than any thus far experienced, is showing a financial stability which pleasantly surprises even those who thought they knew best the economic condition of the country.

Although business activities are only a fraction of what they are in normal times, and few business houses do more than cover expenses, no discouragement is felt in commercial and banking circles. Everybody seems to be confidently, patiently, waiting for a return of prosperity.

In almost any other community of the size of Panama City, the failure of a commercial firm as large as that of Isaac Brandon & Bros, with more than $1,000,000 liabilities, and of the Panama Banking Corporation, which that firm controlled, whereby $1,100,000 in deposits were suddenly tied up, would have caused a panic. While these failures have inconvenienced many, they have not in the least adversely affected the financial stability of Panama commerce.

Wealthy Bank Locally

In addition to the disturbance which inevitably follows the closing of a bank and the bankruptcy of a large commercial firm having many local ramifications, came the receiver in bankruptcy who, in little more than a month, collected $700,000 or so of monies due locally to both firms (according to Panama law, bankruptcy automatically matures all indebtedness to the bankrupt), thus immobilizing another large sum, at least temporarily. Not one of the local debtors of the defunct firms endeavored to delay payment.

This exceptional showing is largely due to Panama capitalists. Unlike those of other Latin American countries, who keep most of their funds in foreign banks, the wealthy people of Panama usually maintain considerable inactive accounts in local banks. The aggregate of these sums, as well as additional deposits they are in a position to make and usually do make in times of sudden stringency, act somewhat as would a reserve bank, giving to local finance and commerce an elasticity and a stability they would not have otherwise.

Progressive Ideals Spread

In addition to these material factors, the mental attitude of Panama business men has been largely positively influenced by the newer progressive, optimistic, sentiment which has spread wonderfully on the isthmus through various agencies.

The strongest of these is "positivism," which, alongside with communistic ideals, has come down from Mexico and has brought about quite a change for the better in the attitude of the thinking classes of Panama, as it has in Central American countries, and has especially influenced business ethics. These newer ideals have spread the more easily because of the growing influence of the Chinese (they control most of the local trade in the interior and they own about one-fourth of the commercial houses of Panama City and Colon), who formerly were laughed at for living up to these very ideals, which are now becoming normal in Panama business and social circles.

The influence of the Rotary Clubs has also been considerable.

CHEAPER MONEY PREVAILING ABROAD EXCEPT IN FRANCE

PARIS, Aug. 10 (By Mail)—Money is gradually becoming cheaper in Europe, though the decline is much slower on the Continent than in England. Since the beginning of July, big issue banks in London, Rome, Rotterdam, and Stockholm have all reduced their rates, but the Bank of France does not yet seem disposed to follow.

England, Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland are back again at the pre-war rate, while Belgium, Italy, Norway and the Netherlands are only half a point above it. France and Spain show differences of 1½ and 1 point.

Where the State has obtained the upper hand over the banks in order to preserve for itself the market for 3, 6 or 12-month bonds, the discount rate has naturally been kept up. The following comparison of interest on treasury bonds shows that England is paying the least on her floating debt and Spain the most:

	Pres.	Jan.'22
England (three-month bills)	1⅞%	3½%
France (three-month bills)	3½	4
Italy (three-five-month bills)	4½	5
Belgium (three-month bills)	4	4½
Spain (six-month bills)	5	5

CYANAMID CO. NET PROFIT LESS

The American Cyanamid Company, for the year ended June 30, 1922, reports a net income of $197,992 after charges and federal taxes, as compared with the net income of $344,110 in the previous year.

The income account for the year 1922 compares:

	1922	1921
*Net sales	$4,303,194	$6,046,649
†Cost sales	3,678,429	5,303,478
Gross prof	624,765	743,171
Gen exp., etc	269,202	245,658
Balance	355,563	497,513
Other inc	97,560	152,550
Total inc	453,123	650,063
Int fed tax & oth chgs	339,068	389,925
Net prof	114,055	260,138
Prof Amal Phosp Co	83,937	83,972
Net inc	197,992	344,110
P & L sur	3,143,276	2,291,489

*Includes sales to Amalgamated Phosphate Co. †Includes depreciation and inventory adjustments.

NO FINANCING BY TELEPHONE

Has Ample Cash to Handle October Note Maturity

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company will handle its Oct. 1 note maturity without any new financing. This 6 per cent three-year issue was originally $50,000,000. The amount outstanding on Jan. 1 last was $49,500,000, and it is understood that through purchases of notes in the open market the company has cut the outstanding total down to about $35,000,000 at present. Inasmuch as the company has approximately $80,000,000 of cash or cash equivalents in its treasury, it will be able to take care of this maturity from its own resources and still have an ample cash balance.

On Dec. 31 last the big holding company had more than $59,000,000 of cash and United States certificates of indebtedness. During the present year some of the subsidiaries, after arranging financing of their own on attractive terms, have repaid advances from the parent company. New England Telephone and New York Telephone are examples. The result has been to place the controlling company in excellent treasury position, and to make it possible to take up as large a maturity as $50,000,000 from cash in the till. American Telephone will then have no maturities ahead of it until the $40,000,000 five-year 6 per cent notes come due Feb. 1, 1924.

This inter-corporate financing well illustrates one of the valuable functions fulfilled by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, that of providing the financial sinews for its subsidiary companies in times of unfavorable investment markets and accepting reimbursement when improved markets permit the associated companies to finance themselves on satisfactory terms. It is an interesting fact that the Dec. 31, 1920 American Telephone Company balance sheet showed bonds and notes of and net advances to associated companies of $190,549,044. This account had been cut to $165,236,355 by Dec. 31, 1921, and substantial further payments by sub-companies have already been made this year.

AMERICAN COTTON WASTE SHIPPED TO GERMANY RETURNED

American cotton waste, the by-product of northern cotton mills and from which is made inexpensive grades of cotton knit goods and even cheap cotton cloth, is being shipped back to the United States from Germany where it could not be sold. Nearly every steamer arriving at Boston from German ports and even Liverpool and Manchester, has some cotton waste in its cargo. About 2000 bales have been returned during the last two months. This product was sent to Germany last spring, a great deal going from Boston, and was placed in bonded warehouses at Hamburg or Bremen, to be sold on consignment. The fall in the German mark, however, and other reasons prevented the sale of the higher grades of waste.

American carding stripes, having a staple too short for use in standard cloth, is used in southern United States mills for turning out the inexpensive grades of cotton cloth and by New York State knitting mills for cheap knitted wear. These consumers are unable to secure enough cotton waste just now to satisfy the demand, as the northern mills which produce most of this grade of waste have been operating on curtailed schedules because of the textile strike. Consequently, the owners of the waste shipped to Germany on consignment are bringing it back to Boston and other ports, and can realize a profit on its sale here despite the freight rates across the Atlantic and back, in addition to storage charges at Hamburg and Bremen.

English buyers of American cotton waste have also shipped back various lots of late, especially where it could be returned immediately. One large English concern having a branch in Boston received 500 bales and turned it back on the next steamer leaving England.

FOUNDRIES OF NEW ENGLAND GET PIG IRON VIA WATER

Because of the embargo by southern railroads on such commodities as iron and lumber, the coastwise steamship companies are experiencing a decided increase in business. New England foundries are in need of pig iron, and the coal strike caused a scarcity of coke which resulted in excessive prices being asked for domestic iron when it could be obtained. Consequently much iron is being imported, particularly fine grades, and one importer alone is expecting 5000 tons from Scotland and England during the next three weeks.

Regarding southern iron, from the Alabama district, the Savannah Line, operating steamers between Savannah and Boston, is bringing approximately 200 to 300 tons a ship, most of which is consigned to foundries in Boston and the immediate vicinity. The space sought for iron shipments is increasing on these vessels. The ocean rate on iron from Alabama to Savannah and thence to Boston is $6.91 a gross ton, more being charged if the iron is to be rehandled at Boston for shipment to other New England points. Rates took effect July 1, following the 10 per cent reduction in rates as ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Demand for trans-Atlantic space for iron shipments to Boston, New York and ports further south is also increasing. Rates from United Kingdom ports to Boston are 15 shillings for a ton of 2240 pounds, having been reduced from 20 shillings about six months ago. So urgent is the need of iron in this country that a shipment was recently sent from overseas to Pittsburgh, setting a precedent not unlike "carrying coals to Newcastle."

Photograph © by Moffett, Chicago

Alexander Legge

WHEN Alexander Legge was made president of the International Harvester Company in June of this year, he reached the peak of a career of 31 years of service in the harvesting machine business.

Mr. Legge's career has two outstanding phases, the time before coming into the McCormick Harvester Company in 1891, and the period since then. The earlier time was spent on his father's farm near Omaha. He followed the plow during the summer months, and attended the country school in the winter.

His first job in the city was as collector of farmers' paper for the Omaha branch of the Harvester company. He sold machines, and repaired them for farmers "on the side." In 1894 he was made collection manager in the Council Bluffs, Ia., office and four years later manager of that branch.

At that time Harold F. McCormick, then just out of college, intending to learn the business his father had established "from the bottom up," went into the McCormick machine shops and then to the Council Bluffs branch to observe business methods. There he met Mr. Legge. He returned to Chicago in 1897 and two years later Mr. Legge was called to headquarters to be made manager of the collection department.

The International Harvester Company was formed in 1902 through consolidation of the McCormick and Deering companies and a number of smaller concerns. Mr. Legge was appointed assistant manager of domestic sales. In 1906 he was made assistant general manager and, in 1913, general manager. He was designated vice-president and general manager in 1919, which position he occupied until the time of his recent election as president.

During the war Mr. Legge served with the War Industries Board.

CANADIAN TAX RETURNS INCREASE

Result of Growing Prosperity—Check Tax Nets Millions

OTTAWA, Aug. 18 (Special)—Signs of returning prosperity are reflected in the revenue returns of the Dominion of Canada. Increases are shown from practically all sources, including customs and inland income, but in particular from the stamp tax which promises to be one of the best money makers of all. This tax on checks is increased by 2 cents for every $50, with a $2 maximum. It has been in operation but a fortnight and on one day alone the receipts from the operation amounted to $1,500,000.

This very large amount is attributed to the fact that many firms had large stocks of checks embossed at once. Nevertheless, it would appear that the daily normal receipts will approximate half a million. On July 15 before the new levy came into effect the stamp tax receipts amounted to $280,000; on the corresponding day the results totaled $590,000. It would not be surprising if the sum of $15,000,000 is reaped from this source during the present month.

Custom receipts which last year fell off heavily are again on the upward trend. Those for July showed an increase of $3,000,000 compared with the corresponding month last year, while the August increase will be still more marked. Within the first four months of the fiscal year, the income tax has brought in $51,000,000.

VARIOUS WIRE GOODS CONCERNS MERGE

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 17—The Wire Goods Company of Worcester, the Cassady-Fairbank Company of Chicago, and the Andrews Wire & Iron Company of Rockford, Ill., and at Watford, Canada, are consolidated as a $1,000,000 corporation, with headquarters in Worcester. Eventually the business probably will be conducted under the name of The Washburn Company, the other corporation names disappearing.

The officers of the new corporation are: President, Charles C. Washburn; vice-presidents, Arthur G. Andrews, Rockford; Perry M. Shepard, Chicago, and William L. Walker; treasurer and general manager, Reginald Washburn; secretary, Irving A. Green.

Directors: Charles G. Washburn, Reginald Washburn, Arthur G. Andrews, Perry M. Shepard and William L. Walker.

The business of the Wire Goods Company was established in Worcester in 1880 and its growth has been large and steady ever since. In addition to the Cassady-Fairbank and the Andrews company, the company has absorbed several other firms, including the Ayres Manufacturing Company, the E. Janckes Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket, R. I., manufacturers of wire hardware, and the Woods-Sherwood Company of Lowell, Mass., the oldest concern in the country making kitchenware. The first factory was at what was then 2 Allen Court, now 12 Federal Street.

OIL SEARCH IN PHILIPPINES NOW IN FULL OPERATION

The Standard Oil Company of California, largest producer in, domestic oil fields, is pioneering for oil in Philippine Islands, Colombia and Ecuador, South America and Alaska.

Work in Philippines began early in 1919, when a research party conducted investigations which resulted in the company acquiring possible oil lands on Bondoc Peninsula, Island of Luzon. Actual drilling began March 20, 1921, after roads had been built through the jungle and other necessary facilities provided. The first well, Amaguis No. 1, met with considerable difficulties, necessitating its abandonment. The rig was moved to a new location, where Sapa No. 1 was started Dec. 26, 1921, and drilling has been progressing satisfactorily. A third well, Pina No. 1, was begun June 11, 1922, about 10 miles from Amaguis camp. Both camps have been linked by telephone system and Amaguis camp is connected with Manila by wireless.

In Colombia the company began research in February, 1919, and Sept. 1, 1921, acquired control of Latin-American Petroleum Corporation, subsidiary of Transcontinental Oil, owning El Carmen and San Jacinto concessions comprising 600,000 acres located 30 miles south of Barranquilla, on west side of Magdalena River, about midway between river and seacoast.

One well being drilled on El Carmen concession, about two miles south of the town of Carmen, is down 1870 feet. The well on San Jacinto concession is down 1580 feet about seven miles northwest from El Carmen well. Supplies for these operations come from Barranquilla, near the mouth of Magdalena River and are carried 150 miles by small steamers to Zambrano and from there 30 miles by tractors and mules to the properties.

A lease of about 25,000 acres was acquired April 26, 1922, in the Amen area, north of the Guayas River and 40 to 50 miles west of Guanaquil, Ecuador. The company has forwarded a complete drilling outfit, equipped to drill to 4500 feet, and work is expected to begin next month. Drilling will soon be started in Cold Bay district on Alaskan Peninsula. Small production of crude oil exists in Katalla region of Alaska but no oil in paying quantities has yet been found in Cold Bay district.

CANADA PAPER SECURITIES RISE

Advances in price of newsprint have been responsible for sharp gains in the prices of securities of the Canadian paper companies.

The table appended represents a few of the Canadian paper issues, together with their 1922 low points and current high prices:

	Current high	1922 low	Adv
Abitibi P & P com	64	30	34
do pfd	95¾	83¾	12
Brompton P & P	34½	16	20½
Howard Smith Paper	82	60	22
Laurentide Co	95	73	22
Riordon	10	4	6
St. Maurice	86½	70	16½
Spanish River com	101	53½	47½
do pfd	107	67½	39½

EARNING POWER OF HIGHEST GRADE PREFERRED STOCKS

Adverse Conditions in Last Two Years Have Depressed Prices Far Below Average

The unprecedented effects of 1921 conditions on railroad earnings and on the prices of their securities are visualized in the present prices for two top-grade preferred issues—Chicago & North Western preferred and Illinois Central preferred.

Illinois Central serves the great central section of the United States between Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico. It has access to the Atlantic seaboard at Savannah, Ga., through its owned lines, and has a water route from there to New York and Boston through the ownership of a steamship company.

The road has outstanding $10,929,500 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock, convertible after Sept. 1, next, into common stock, share for share. This is followed by $109,296,000 common both issues $100 par.

Illinois Central's Strength

The preferred is a new issue, sold last May at par to get money for electrification and construction purposes. The common now pays 7 per cent and sells around 108@110, and 1922 earnings indications are between 15 per cent and 20 per cent on this issue.

Illinois Central stock never sold below 116 in the years from 1901 to 1912 and went as high as 184½. E. H. Harriman bought $22,500,000 par of this issue for Union Pacific investment at 163 average. The stock sold as low as 80⅞ in the dark days of 1920.

Earnings in the years 1901 to 1912 averaged 17 times the dividend requirement on the new preferred issue. For the last 15 years, earnings have averaged 9.2 per cent on the common stock. Applied to the new preferred issue, earnings would have shown as follows:

	Available for dividends	% on pfd. issue
Av for 5 yrs, 1907-11	$9,203,000	84
do 1912-16	8,620,000	79
do 1917-21	12,317,000	112
do 15 yrs, 1907-21	10,048,000	92

Last year there was $9,700,000 available for dividends, which is equal to 88 per cent on the present preferred issue.

Illinois Central has paid dividends continuously since 1863, never less than 4 per cent. With the exception of Pennsylvania this is the longest continuous dividend record of any American railroad.

Northwestern Earnings

Chicago & Northwestern has $22,395,120 7 per cent non-cumulative preferred and $145,156,904 common outstanding. By reason of closed mines, light crops, and a stagnant lumber industry, the road failed by $1,813,535 to earn its fixed charges in 1921; it is safe to say that it will show the $7 preferred and $5 common dividends earned this year.

This road also has a notable record as an earner. In the 10 years preceding 1921, average earnings were equal to nine times the preferred dividend requirement in fact, the preferred has paid 7 per cent or more since 1876. The low for the issue, from 1901 to 1916, was 163 and the high was 270, with the average around 200. The record low for the preferred was 95, made last year.

Chicago & Northwestern preferred has a participating feature. It has preference over the common for 7 per cent After the common has also received 7 per cent, the preferred may receive an additional 3 per cent before the common receives anything more; after each issue has received 10 per cent, they share proportionately in any further distribution. The preferred received 1 per cent extra from 1909 to 1919.

Selling around 115, Chicago & Northwestern yields 6.1 per cent; around 112, Illinois Central preferred yields 5.4 per cent.

CEMENT STOCKS SMALLER DESPITE BIG PRODUCTION

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Although Portland cement production during July was 11,557,000 barrels, a new high record, stocks on hand July 31 were only 8,424,000 barrels, compared with 10,718,000 June 30 and 10,414,000 July 31, 1921. Present stocks are the lowest since October, 1921, when they were 5,348,000 barrels.

July output of 11,557,000 barrels was 312,000 above June and 1,989,000 above July, 1921. Shipments of 13,850,000 barrels made a new record, with an increase of 380,000 barrels above June and exceeded production by 2,293,000 barrels.

For the first seven months of 1922 production was 58,475,000 barrels, compared with 52,036,000 for the 1921 period, an increase of 6,439,000 barrels. Shipments were 61,379,000 barrels, 3,404,000 in excess of production, and 11,503,000 barrels above 1921. The gradual increase of shipments over production threatens to exhaust stocks on hand, as August, September, and October shipments have previously been among the largest and bid fair to be so this year.

Stocks of clinker, or unground cement, at mills declined during July to 4,861,000 barrels from 5,851,000. Imports of hydraulic cement in June were 14,179 barrels, valued at $30,400, including 8502 barrels from Denmark, 5668 from Canada, and nine barrels from other countries. Imports in 1921 totaled 122,317 barrels, valued at $388,823.

Exports of hydraulic cement in June were 96,263 barrels, valued at $283,011, including 94,015 barrels of Portland cement valued at $268,504. Cuba took 42,228 barrels and the other West Indies 3041 barrels. Exports to South America were 25,008 barrels; Canada, 8115; Mexico, 7684; Central America, 6227, and other countries, 1712 barrels. The total exports of hydraulic cement in 1921 were 1,181,014 barrels, valued at $4,276,986.

CANADIAN FARM BANK ABANDONED

MONTREAL, Aug. 18—The latest effort to increase the chartered banks in Canada above 17 has not been a success. The "Great West Bank" was heralded as a bank that would be especially sympathetic with the farmers in the west as distinct from banks with mainly eastern affiliations.

J. K. McInnis of Regina, Sask., the provisional president, announces that the project has had to be abandoned as it was impossible to secure the $500,000 required for a preliminary deposit with the Dominion Government.

FRENCH PRICES DECLINE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—The retail price index of France decreased 3.2 per cent in July, compared with a decrease of 3.1 per cent in the previous month. Wholesale prices increased 2.5 per cent during June, but remained unchanged during July.

FAMOUS PLAYERS PROFITS SMALLER

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation reports for the six months ended July 1, 1922, a consolidated net operating profit of $3,018,337, after all charges and reserve for federal income and other taxes.

After allowing for preferred stock dividends, profits are at an annual rate of $15.93 on 206,834 shares of common stock outstanding, compared with a net profit of $3,078,697, or at the annual rate of $26.04 in the similar period in 1921.

NICKEL PLANT STARTS UP

MONTREAL, Aug. 18—Operations on a small scale have been begun at the plant of the British American Nickel Corporation at Deschenes, where work has been suspended for a considerable period.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A miniature estate, not a "house and lot"; 20 minutes from Herald Square, N. Y. City; at Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island; land on crest of hill overlooking entire community; irregular shaped, 108' x 116' x 110' x 100'; beautifully wooded with oak, birch, sycamore, maple and dogwood trees and great variety of evergreens, bordered by rhododendrons, mountain laurel and barberry; hardy flower garden, 40' x 60'; house is of tapestry brick, solid walls, tiled roof, 8 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, open second story porch, and open front terrace; newly furnished completely and artistically, and not overdone; all in perfect condition and in harmony with surroundings; price $73,500, mortgage $8,500, cash $65,000; investigate by appointment only; no agents. WILLIAM D. MERSHON, 36 Wendover Road. Phone Boulevard 6852.

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HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

DESIRE TO PURCHASE
a small two-family house in Cleveland Heights; will consider immediate proposal; small down payment. Address E. The Christian Science Monitor, 512 Bulkley Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

FURNISHED apartment 6 or 7 rooms wanted from about Oct. 1; Brookline or vicinity. Phone Brookline 5534-W, or address Box V-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

BROOKLYN, 179 Joralemon St.—Unfurnished two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette, all improvements; subway at corner; 7 minutes to Wall St., 20 minutes Times Sq. Telephone Main 0443.

FURNISHED apartment for sale; profitable rooming prop. Consult MRS. SMITH, Lyric Theatre Bldg., 213 W. 42d St., Bryant 1078, N. Y. C.

FIVE-ROOM daylight apartment, 3rd floor; steam, electric light; will decorate to suit; $75 per month. Tel. Sunnyside 7086, Chicago.

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ROOMS, single, en suite, furnished or unfurnished; refined, high class apartment; beautiful, convenient location; tray breakfasts optional. ABBOTT, 411 West End Ave., New York.

54 FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON
Clean, desirable rooms, steam heat, c. hot water, elec.; priv. family; $6. HENDRICKSON.

81 GAINSBORO, Suite 4, Boston—Desirable rooms suitable 1 or 2 business people or tourists; modern conveniences. Tel. Copley 5552-R.

5 WEST 52D ST., N. Y. C.—Two attractive single rooms, one double, or en suite; suitable for business people. Schuyler 9604.

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GENTLEMAN seeking quiet room with private family in New York City; East Side preferred. Box J-54, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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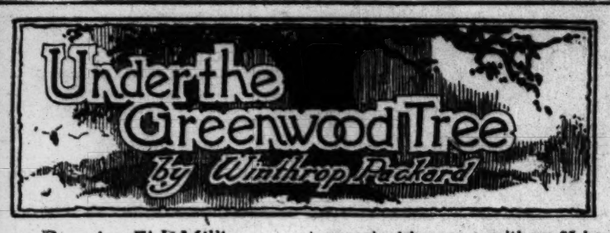


Rescuing Fish Millions

ONE of the most interesting outdoor activities at this time of year is the fish rescue work of the United States Bureau of Fisheries along the Mississippi River. The Mississippi is prodigal of life. From its lake sources in Northern Minnesota to the Louisiana delta it bears within its turbulent waters incomputable myriads of fish. Catfish galore grow there from the giant blue cat that may be 5 feet long and tip the scales at 150 pounds to the common bullheads, bass, perch and crappies. The big catfish are peculiar to the Mississippi and its larger tributaries and the Great Lakes. Few of them attain the extreme size and weight just given, averaging only a few pounds apiece. As for the bullheads or hornpouts, they swarm in every pond and sluggish stream from Maine to the Mississippi, have been introduced into Pacific coast waters and one species has been noted in China.

They and their tribe should certainly prevail for their pectoral fins are strong and tipped with sharp barbs that make excellent defensive weapons. They are not dismayed by long periods of cold but lie inert on the bottom in the regions where the winters are long and the ice deep. Nor do they object to the heat. When the long summer days raise the temperature of the shallow streams to a point where trout perish and other clear water fish find living difficult, the bullheads flourish. Removed from the water they live longer than any other fish, seeming in this respect to be almost amphibious. Thoreau says of them, "They spawn in spring and the old fishes lead the young in great schools near the shore, caring for them as a hen cares for her chickens." It is this propensity to seek the shallows in summer that causes the bullheads to need rescue at the hands of the Bureau of Fisheries.

Nesting on the Sandy Shore

The bass, the crappies and the sunfish, all nest in the spring. It is a real nesting and, as in the case of the bullheads the eggs and young are carefully guarded. You see the sunfish in pairs in the transparent shallows, coasting along shore, inspecting one sandy spot after another until they find the one that suits their fancy. There with waving fin and flirting tail they dredge out a hollow in clean sand or small gravel and there the eggs are laid and eventually hatch in the warm sun. The parents zealously guard this nest from all intruders, darting aggressively at anything which seems to threaten danger.

There are many sunfishes. The common one east of the Alleghanies is derisively called pumpkin seed because of his shape and perhaps also his small size. Those of the Mississippi are the bluegills called also copper-nose and dollardee, and I daresay other local names. This is, no doubt, the sunfish that Hiawatha derided:

> But when Hiawatha saw him
> Slowly rising through the water,
> Lifting up his disc refulgent,
> Loud he shouted in derision
> Esa! Esa! Shame upon you,
> You are Ugudwash the sunfish:
> You are not the fish I wanted,
> You are not the King of Fishes.

Ugudwash may not have been the king of fishes in size, but he is a handsome fellow and his numbers are prodigious. Like the bullheads the sunfishes thrive in warm shallows. These, together with the bass and crappies, are to be found throughout the length of the great river along its islanded banks, flashing in the placid reaches of its land-locked marginal lagoons; everywhere.

The Mississippi's Two Floods

The Mississippi has two periods of spring flood. The first comes with the melting of the ice along its middle reaches. Under the impulse of its rush the warm waters flood the low bottom lands and make shallow seas of all bayous. The warmth of the flood stirs the mating instinct in the fishes and sends them into the shallows to spawn. They press inland with the flood and incomputable numbers are produced and find food and safety far from the main river. As this first overflow recedes the grown fishes tend to go back with it. Vast numbers of the new-born remain.

Late in May comes the second impulse of the flood. The melting mountain snows of northern Minnesota, of the headwaters of the Missouri and other smaller rivers send their waters down in a rush that sometimes catches the early flood before it has begun to fall. In any case it supplements the first rise and carries the rejuvenated river waters far inland again to the shallow, forest-sheltered lagoons, that the newly-hatched fry delight in. More or less of the large fish linger with these. Food is plentiful and the dangers of the deep river are far away. Then comes the passing of the flood. As the waters slowly recede most of the larger fish, having inherited river wisdom through countless generations of river life, go out to the depths with them. Others with millions of the small ones remain, crowding into the deeper pools, unmindful that the falling water is leaving the inlets to these dry and escape impossible. With the lowering of the river level the water in the fish-crowded ponds tends to seep away, the sun dries it up and vast numbers of the imprisoned fish are in a precarious plight.

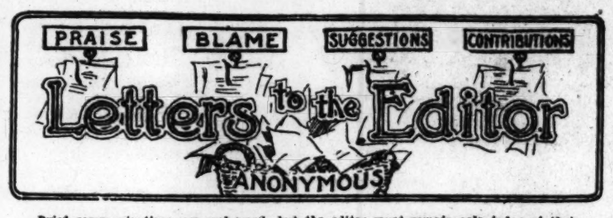
Fish Culturists to the Rescue

This condition, of course, has prevailed as long as the river has existed. Of late years rescue has come to the fish, however. Fish culturists, Government fish authorities and others interested in the conservation of fish, seeing the opportunity easily to save all these marooned river fish carefully studied the Mississippi spring floods and their work, and organized a system of fish rescue work that has resulted in the saving of billions of fish. Stations were established at convenient points along the river, each supervised by a man with an 85-horsepower motorboat in which he speeds from one station to another supervising the work of different rescue crews.

Each station is the headquarters of six to 10 men, including a superintendent. Each rescue party has also a foreman who needs to be an experienced net fisherman. The parties are organized about the first of July each year and go in gasoline launches searching for bayous and lagoons that are drying up. Finding such they use long minnow seines and dip nets, landing the fish alive and carrying them in tubs out to the channel of the big river where they are set free. Great care is taken to keep the fish alive, and great care is needed. The weather is hot, the food has become scarce in the shallow pools and the sun of midsummer has raised the temperature of the water, all of which tends to reduce the vitality of the rescued. Yet, during last summer, along the borders of the great river 200,000,000 fish were thus rescued and returned to the cool depths of the Father of Waters.

This work of the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, is not only one of humanity but is economically important. The fish rescued are of value as a potential food supply, helping replenish the fisheries of the river which are commercially important. Moreover, the stocking of large inland lakes and rivers all over the country benefits from these activities. Each day a few of the best game fishes are taken from the nets and at the end of the day's work placed in large tanks of clear, cool running water. There they remain until their vitality is fully renewed and they are able to endure long shipment by rail. The Government uses for this steel distributing cars, supplied with numerous tanks, 100 or more to a car, with automatic aerating apparatus. These cars are hauled on fast trains and each car has a crew of attendants to look after its pampered passengers.

This twofold work of the Bureau of Fisheries is a humane and effective method of conserving food and game fishes and deserves all possible encouragement. If it is to meet fully the needs of the vast regions which it serves it should be greatly increased.



Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Repeal the Espionage Act

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

There is a general impression that the Espionage Act has been repealed. This is a mistake. It is no longer in force, because we are now at peace; but the moment another war is declared, it revives automatically, and anyone expressing disapproval of the war, even in private conversation, will become liable to 20 years' imprisonment and $20,000 fine.

Abraham Lincoln expressed disapproval of the Mexican War while it was going on; Lloyd George expressed disapproval of the Boer War. During the American Revolution, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, said: "If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I would never lay down my arms; never, never, never!"

Whenever England has engaged in an injust war, there have always been some brave men and women to express disapproval, and history has honored them for it.

The passage of the Espionage Act was a sharp departure from the best traditions of English-speaking people. It was defended on the ground that we were at grips with an exceptionally formidable foe, and that exceptional measures were necessary. But it has been fastened upon the country as a permanent policy. It would apply just as much to a war with any weak Latin-American republic, which would have no chance of justice except from enlightened public opinion within the United States.

It is quite possible that some future administration might plunge us into a war which the majority of our people disapproved. How could we bring our disapproval home to the authorities at Washington, if the moment war is declared it becomes illegal to express any opinion except in favor of the war?

Now is the time to press for the repeal of this vicious measure. Question the candidates for Congress now, before election, and pledge them to get rid of it.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Chilmark, Mass.

Force and the Unions

To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I would like to comment on an article in the issue of Aug. 3, entitled "Being President Harder Job Than Mr. Harding Realized." While not in any way at present affected directly by the "open shop" policy, I was very much surprised at the attitude taken by G. T. O. The wording is unfortunate for a supposedly impartial writing: "He had poured into his ears," "trying to impose the open-shop theory," "its propaganda," "sounded very plausible" (implying untruth).

And does the illustration show anything but that the unions are succeeding in using force. So long as the unions proceed as they are and their members are obedient there can be no "open shop." Either a shop must be union (closed to non-union men) or non-union (closed to union men) by the union laws. They thus intend and expect to force the individual to collective bargaining. This does not seem consistent with freedom. Very many members of unions only belong because they have been forced to, not because they believed in them.

I am not opposing unions. I am opposing the belief in their right to force everyone to their side by rules which are equivalent to a specialized and continued strike or boycott which savors of something un-American and opposed to real democratic ideals.

Is not the expression of organized Labor with regard to prohibition an excellent illustration of the fallacy of giving the unions absolute power which the closed shop implies?

I know there are many who feel as I do. Many union members, too. I shall be interested as this subject is further developed in the Monitor, as it is, I am sure, close to the heart of business.

(Signed) ARTHUR F. DAVIS,
Amesbury, Mass.

Refunding Plan Proposed

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It has occurred to me that the following plan for refunding of the allied debts meets most current objections:

Let each nation cancel so much of debts owing her as her debtor's commerce amounts to in purchased goods; but for every dollar in purchases, to be paid for in customary manner, the government should cancel a proportionate amount of debt—the ratio to be determined.

You will see that in this manner the great commercial arteries would reform between those nations which stood the brunt of the war, and so effect a healing without a burden. It would restore commerce and normalcy to the Allies, and would bring back to them most of the commerce taken from them by neutrals during the war.

With financial authorities almost unanimous that it is impractical to collect these debts, and with the world suffering from paralysis induced by fear, suspicion, debts and poverty, the above plan seems most sound and efficacious. It has been heartily approved by all to whom I have broached it, both friends and enemies of allied debt cancellation.

(Signed) ALBERT EATON HILL.
2118 Beachwood Drive, Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 2, 1922.

Taxing Currency Issues

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your correspondent, Mr. Kenneth B. Bond, attempts to distinguish between the decision of the Supreme Court in the state bank tax case, and that holding the tax on child labor products invalid, by saying that the Constitution of the United States gives Congress the power to regulate the currency. He is mistaken. There is not a word in the Constitution referring to currency. The Congress is given power "to coin money (and) regulate the value thereof." Currency is not money. State bank notes were merely printed promises to pay money, as a check is an order to pay money. Does Mr. Bond hold Congress would have power to impose a tax of 10 per cent on checks drawn on the state banks, while checks on federal reserve banks remain tax free?

Mr. Bond says that in imposing a prohibitive (not a regulative) tax on state bank notes, Congress was merely using a well-recognized method of regulating that which it had full power to regulate. The only power that Congress has to legislate is derived from the Constitution. Since that instrument contains no mention of currency, as every economist knows that a promise to pay money is not money, his assertion has no basis in fact.

EDITORIAL WRITER.

AUSTRALIAN FRUIT EXPORTS GROWING

Last Season Best on Record, Shipment Figures Show

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, July 10 (Special Correspondence)—New Zealand's fruit industry is developing into something valuable and permanent. The past season, for export trade, was the best on record, exports amounting to 116,000 cases. The previous best was 68,000 cases in 1914.

This export trade began in a very small way in 1908 with shipments to South America, where New Zealand apples command a higher price than in London. The opening of the Panama Canal interfered with this trade by diverting direct liners from the Cape Horn route, and the war hit the trade so hard that for three years not a case was shipped. Trade has been worked up again however, and this year very large shipments of apples were sent to London, where they again commanded high prices.

The success of this export trade is the result of years of work, not only in developing orchards along the right lines, but also in grading fruit and studying the requirements of markets. The foundation of the industry is New Zealand's sunny climate. In all parts of the Dominion, fine fruit can be grown. Apples are the great line for export, and fruit growers combine among themselves, and are assisted by the Government, to raise the standard of their output. The Government provides experts to advise the grower and inspectors to see that he keeps his orchard in order, and graders to see that only good fruit is packed to send abroad. Such grading has done an immense amount for the butter industry, so that a great deal of New Zealand butter is now bought entirely on the grader's certificate, and it is hoped that the fruit industry will be brought to the same fortunate state.

There is a good deal of co-operation among the growers. Provincial and national conferences are held regularly, and a special "varieties conference" is held to consider what kinds of apples should be grown. It is the aim of this conference to limit the number of varieties grown for export, and at the same time to study the wants of England and South America, which do not prefer the same kinds of apple. England likes a small rather than a large apple, and it is found that in some cases the fertility and sunshine of New Zealand produces a fruit that is rather too big for the English taste. The grader considers not only color, size and cleanness, but the age of the tree from which the apple comes, and its keeping capacity.

The Government guaranteed growers this year a penny per pound for apples exported, up to 100,000 cases, which was a substantial inducement to orchardists to take the risk of shipping their fruit. There is no doubt that there ought to be a great future for the New Zealand fruit industry. The South American market is capable of almost indefinite expansion, and the New Zealand market itself is substantial. Some growers look forward to the time when no one will be permitted to sell fruit that is not up to a certain standard.

HOTEL NOTES

Winter sports already are attracting the attention of the hotel and railway men of New England, and preparations are under way to make the season even more successful than that of a year ago. Nearly every form of winter sport for which Switzerland is famous can be enjoyed in the mountains of New England—snowshoeing, skiing, tobogganing, coasting by torchlight, hockey, straw rides and skating.

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The Boston & Maine railroad recently issued a circular giving a list of 64 hotels that will remain open throughout the winter.

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Summer guests at the Shattuck Inn, Jaffrey, N. H., are reminded constantly of the winter attractions to be enjoyed in that vicinity. Snowshoes, skiis and toboggans are conspicuous and the visitor will find it difficult not to respond to the winter call.

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St. John, N. B., is planning to hold a winter carnival, similar to that held last year when a challenge to the Lake Placid sportsmen to a contest drew 20,000 visitors.

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Toys offer an unusual form of advertising and decoration, which has been carried out in many interesting ways, at the Toy Town Tavern, Winchendon, Mass., the city noted for the manufacture of the hobby horse and Mother Goose puzzles. In the Mother Goose dining room a well known artist has painted on the panels between each window scenes from the famous nursery stories of the same name.

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Chain hotel companies are making a strong bid for foreign business. Some maintain bureaux abroad where information is given and bookings are made for travelers en route to the United States. The importance of this work has been recognized by the Boomer hotel management in the appointment of Charles Le Maire, assistant manager of the Waldorf-Astoria and the Latin-American representative for this group of hotels, to head the foreign department. M. Le Maire will visit the opening of the Brazilian centennial exposition in Rio de Janeiro in November.

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The historic Preble House at Portland, one of the oldest hostelries in Maine, may pass into history when the present lease expires Sept. 9. No reservations for rooms or board are being made beyond that date. It is believed there will be a rebuilding of the property. The hotel occupies a commanding site in the center of Maine's largest city. The building is but four stories high and the movement for a large hotel or office building has been strong.

The hotel was opened to the public on March 17, 1860. Since that time three or four additions have been put on and for years it was one of the best-known hotels in New Egland.

VESSELS TO CARRY CLAY SOUGHT

Demand for ocean tonnage to move British coal to North Atlantic ports of the United States is so heavy just now that shippers of china clay from England to New England points are obliged to offer more freight money in order to procure vessels. China clay, like coal, is a bulk cargo and has been sent from Fowey, England, to Boston and Portland for 15 shillings a ton. This rate has now been advanced to 25 shillings.

RED MEN HOLD SESSION

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 13 (Special Correspondence)—The Improved Order of Red Men, and the Degree of Pocahontas, held their fifty-sixth and twentieth sessions, respectively, in this city, from Aug. 8 to 12 inclusive. More than 400 "braves" attended the great sun session of the Red Men, and 200 delegates to the women's branch heard the report of Lotta Hughes, great Pocahontas of the order.

NEW GRAND TRUNK MANAGER

MONTREAL, Aug. 17—W. D. Robb, a native Canadian, today was appointed ranking vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway with the title of vice-president and general manager, to succeed Howard G. Kelley, who resigned yesterday.

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100 rooms	$2.00	$2.50-$3.00
200 rooms, with private toilet	$2.50-$3.50	$3.00-$4.00
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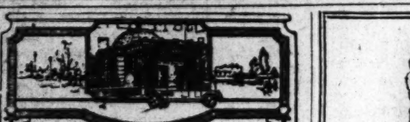

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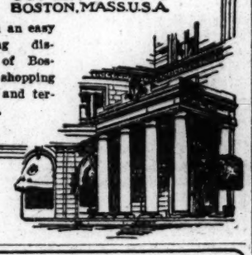

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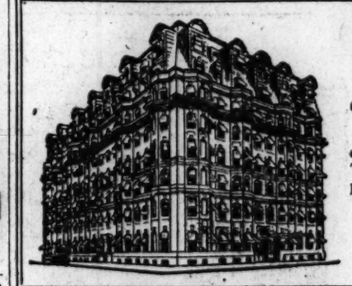

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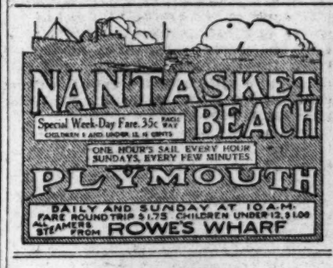

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EDUCATIONAL

Fifteen Hundred New Country Schoolhouses for Southern Negroes

Julius Rosenwald Gives More Than a Million Dollars in Eight Years to Make Reform Possible

By FRANCIS W. SHEPARDSON

THE south is being dotted with new schoolhouses. They are attractive buildings, neatly painted, in good taste architecturally. Inside, the rooms are commodious, well arranged, well lighted, well furnished. Outside, there is a school lot of at least two acres, providing room for play. From Maryland to Texas they are being built, in several states 70 a year.

Since 1914 more than 1500 have been completed. They employ about 3500 teachers. One has capacity for 16 teachers and cost more than $100,000. A thousand of them are for one or two teachers. But 20 of them cost more than $20,000 apiece and 60 more than $10,000. Taken together they represent an outlay of more than $5,000,000. In many other communities in 14 southern states additional schoolhouses are now under construction.

One who inquires about them gets the answer, "Rosenwald Schools." They are the results of a quiet, though extraordinary, educational movement for providing the rural Negro population of the south with better school opportunities. They have been built through the friendly and sympathetic co-operation of several agencies; for the Negroes themselves, their white neighbors, state, county, and local boards of education, and Julius Rosenwald, have been participants.

Negroes Raise a Fourth

The Negroes, out of their relative poverty, often with great sacrifices and in spite of exceptionally discouraging economic handicaps in recent years, have raised almost a fourth of the total amount spent in construction, their contributions aggregating $1,400,000.

Even more significant, as an indication of inter-racial co-operation, is the fact that a generous share has been provided through direct gifts by white friends, entirely distinct from the indirect aid furnished by the appropriation of $2,333,000 from public funds.

The story of the inception and development of this remarkable movement is as interesting as is the statement of its results. The financial impulse came from Julius Rosenwald, the educational idea from Booker T. Washington.

The First Half Dozen

In 1912 Mr. Rosenwald made notable gifts aggregating $687,000. One, of $25,000, was made to Dr. Washington to be distributed by him among the offshoots of Tuskegee Institute. On special appeal he was authorized to use $2100 of this amount in an experiment in building six rural schools for Negroes. The success attending this enterprise led to additional contributions and to the surprising developments of a decade.

Dr. Washington's interest in rural schools for Negroes was lifelong. It began in boyhood days on his master's plantation. He was eager to go to school, but was not permitted to do so. Learning from books, his mother told him, was a thing forbidden a Negro child in the south. Why, he could not understand. He determined even then to find out. He never forgot that boyish hunger.

It was the combination of these deep boyhood impressions of Washington, his careful observations in years of growing manhood, and the financial assistance of another philanthropist, always greatly interested in the disadvantaged man, which made possible the construction in the south of what are generally called "Rosenwald Schools."

The Plans of 1914

At Mr. Rosenwald's request, Dr. Washington, one day in 1914, outlined a plan for Negro rural schools which covered building of schoolhouses, extension of school terms, and increase of teachers' salaries. These were the pressing needs he recognized. All steps taken were to be in co-operation with public school officials. A proposed fundamental condition was that in each community aided the Negroes themselves should contribute a substantial part of the total amount needed. Many forceful arguments and abundant illustrative material accompanied the outline.

In promising aid for Y. M. C. A. buildings for Negroes, Mr. Rosenwald made it a condition "that in the campaigns white and colored people must be interested and that some of the money must come from the white people; because, where people work in a common cause, they learn to know one another and to get along together." The success of these campaigns was influential in Mr. Rosenwald's determination to help the Negroes obtain better schools. He saw that philanthropic work among the Negroes offered many opportunities.

Making Good Citizens

Mr. Rosenwald had been much impressed by a favorite saying of Dr. Washington, "One cannot hold another in a ditch without himself staying in the ditch." "If," the former once said in a Y. M. C. A. meeting, "we do not try to give the Negroes opportunities for good citizenship we shall be compelled to live with 10,000,000 bad citizens. If we promote better citizenship among the Negroes not only are our Negroes benefited but our entire citizenship is improved." So, reflecting upon the inequity of the financial provisions for the education of the Negroes, he determined to help them.

Mr. Rosenwald's first offer, effective on Aug. 1, 1914, for a period of five years, was to provide not to exceed $30,000 in the aggregate as aid in building about a hundred schoolhouses. These were to be constructed in designated counties of Alabama. Not more than $350 was to be allotted to any one school. All schoolhouses built under this offer were to be owned and operated by the county as part of the public school system. The kind of building to be erected was to be approved by the Extension Department of Tuskegee Institute, in whose charge the administration of the project was placed.

Agent Pioneers Sent Out

The response of the Negroes to Mr. Rosenwald's proposition was prompt and enthusiastic. And yet the need was soon realized of field agents to show the people the way of this new form of co-operative endeavor for which they had had no previous training. These agents, whose salaries and expenses Mr. Rosenwald provided, played a most important part in carrying out the program. They were the pioneers. Standards of education had been so low in the thoughts of both white and Negro people, so far as rural schools were concerned, that it was frequently necessary to build ideals first and then follow with the schoolhouse. A fundamental task was to get the people of a community to work together, they often being sharply divided on religious or fraternal lines.

The experiences of the agents were often so interesting as almost to be thrilling. They seized every opportunity to present their pleas for better schools. They visited from house to house. They spoke in churches, in lodges of fraternal associations, at small community gatherings, at barbecues and festivals. No difficulties of travel or hardships of the task deterred them. Encouraging gifts of all sizes and sorts, often returning to a neighborhood several times, now spurring the Negroes to greater enthusiasm, now lifting them out of despondency, they were essential factors in the early days of the movement.

The Gift Increased

Before the end of the first six months of the five-year period, the evidence of interest on the part of the Negroes and their friends was so marked and so many communities were raising money for a school that Mr. Rosenwald intimated that he might help to build a second hundred schoolhouses when the first hundred were completed. This he put into the form of a definite proposition on Feb. 29, 1916. Even this generous offer did not fully meet the existing situation, and so, in November 1916, he promised further aid sufficient to bring the total of schoolhouses constructed through his help up to 300.

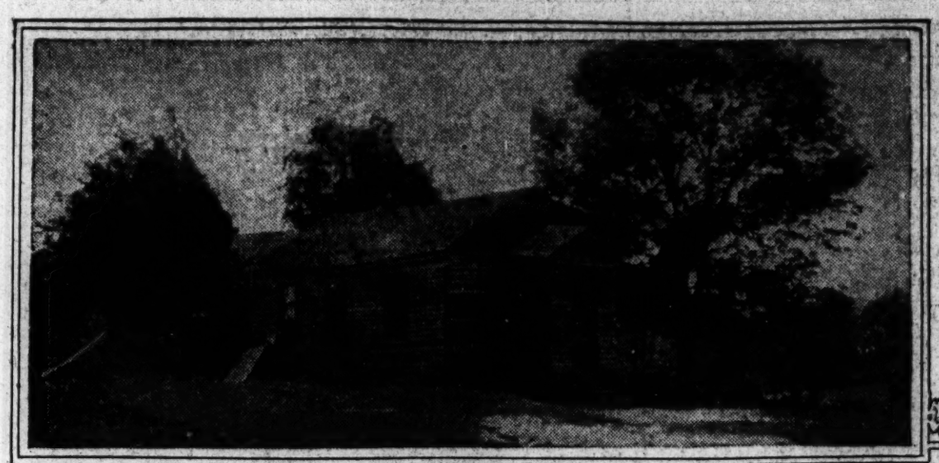
By this time the movement had spread beyond the borders of Alabama, every southern state manifesting interest in it. As early as October, 1915, sensing the far-reaching significance of the work, Dr. Washington wrote Mr. Rosenwald that it not only was providing comfortable school buildings for those who had never known such a thing before, but was effecting a real revolution in the attitude of the southern people toward Negro education. As he expressed it even earlier: "I have never seen a set of people who have changed so much within recent years from a feeling of almost despair and hopelessness to one of encouragement and determination."

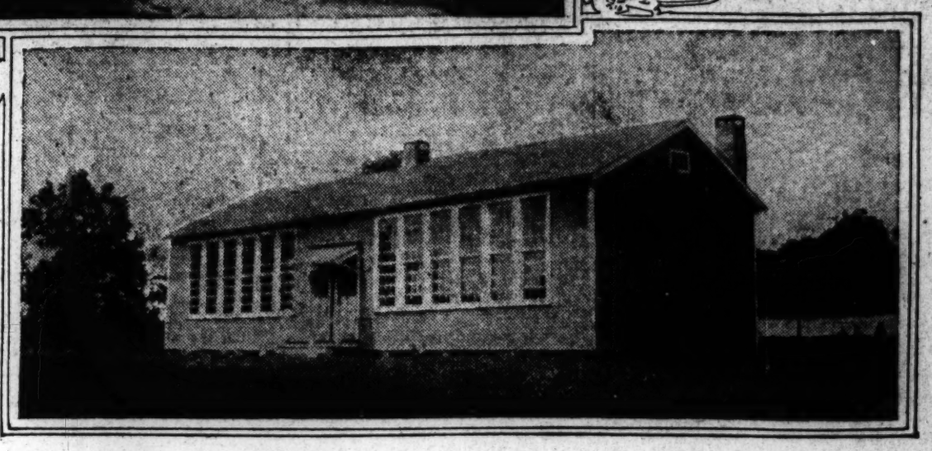
Looking at it seven years later, even Dr. Washington's enthusiastic appreciation seems inadequate. To provide training for the children of an entire race suggests results not capable of immediate evaluation. In this connection it is worth noting that each schoolhouse which has been built has had at least one industrial room in its plan. The Booker T. Washington idea of education has not been forgotten.

When the 300 schools for which aid had been promised were finished, the momentum was so marked that Mr. Rosenwald, on Nov. 14, 1917, offered to help with 300 additional projects distributed fairly evenly among 10 states. With the idea of obtaining better buildings, the allotments were increased to $400 for a one-teacher school and $500 for a two-teacher, and there was added a co-operative plan for extending school terms. Provision was made for an augmented administrative staff at Tuskegee Institute. The entire budget for the new work called for the expenditure of $150,000.

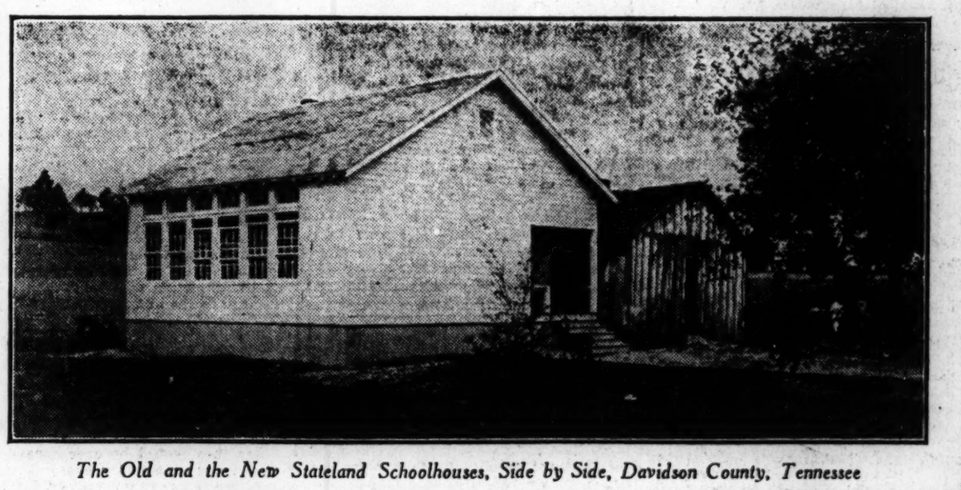
The rest of the story is mostly cumulative. The zeal among the Negroes increased year by year. Building plans were much improved, early faults in construction being corrected. Larger and better equipped schools were erected, the idea of consolidation growing in favor. The Julius Rosenwald Fund, with a central office at Nashville, Tenn., took over the administration. The co-operation of state departments of public instruction in 14 states was obtained. Several of them added to their staffs special agents for Negro rural schools. Each project is now presented, inspected and approved by state educational officials. Working capital provided by the Fund is kept on deposit in each state. The details of administration have been modified from time to time; but the movement is going forward on the same general lines as at first. Toward it during the eight years, counting construction and administration, Mr. Rosenwald has given more than a million dollars.

The construction summary of July 1, 1922, shows 1503 buildings completed with a teacher capacity of 3500. By types these include 415 one-teacher schools, 577 two-teacher, 237 three-teacher, 135 four-teacher, 111 above four-teacher and 28 teachers' homes. Seven states have more than 100 "Rosenwald schools," these being Alabama, with 257, North Carolina 237, Mississippi 171, Louisiana 160, Tennessee 134, Virginia 123 and South Carolina 102. The range in the other seven states is from 76 in Texas to five in Florida.





Upper—The Old Mt. Zion School, Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Lower—The New Mt. Zion School With Its Adequate Lighting and Cheerful Appearance



The Old and the New Stateland Schoolhouses, Side by Side, Davidson County, Tennessee

Teaching Goodness

By ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

CERTAIN statements in The Christian Science Monitor on the teaching of goodness recall the admirable work done by Miss Jane Brownlee.

She was principal of a public school in Toledo, O. She introduced a five-minute lesson in ethics at the beginning of each school day. Impressing upon her pupils that "thoughts are things," she had them study each of the principal virtues for one month of the school year.

She generally began with kindness, as that is an active virtue. During the first week of the month the children specialized on kindness to their parents, the second week on kindness to their teacher, the third on kindness to their playmates, and the fourth on kindness to animals.

Miss Brownlee used no books. She gave the instruction by word of mouth, and put on the blackboard what she called "gems"—verses containing some spirited and beautiful idea, appropriate to the lesson of the day.

One boy said to her, "An awfully bad thought came to me today, Miss Brownlee. I gave it a gem to drive it away, but it wouldn't go. Then I gave it another, and that settled it."

The teacher was ablo to get all the children warmly interested in the ethical teaching, and they enjoyed carrying it out as team play. Their parents soon noticed the difference in their behavior.

Miss Brownlee began to get invitations from far and near to come and explain her system. These grew so numerous that she finally resigned her position and devoted herself to lecturing on the subject. It is many years since I heard her, but I have never forgotten the deep impression made on me by her address.

I remember she said that during the week when the children specialized on kindness to their teacher she was so overwhelmed with offers of assistance that she kept on hand a lot of dust cloths and set the children to polishing the bannisters.

She maintained that it is just as practicable to teach children justice and kindness as to teach them arithmetic and geography, if the teaching is intelligently and systematically carried out. Certainly nothing else that they can learn would be of as much value to them.

The plan requires no equipment, except a first-rate equipment in the teacher's head and heart.

The Observatory

ENTIRELY irrespective of the merits of the Towner-Sterling Bill or even of its prospects for early enactment, there is certain evidence that the country is moving steadily toward a more centralized administration of educational affairs. Training the child for effective citizenship, a function which first belonged exclusively to the home and then to the town or the city and still later to the county, has now become the duty as well as the privilege of the state. That at least is the deduction to be drawn from the forthcoming publication of the results of the biennial survey which the Federal Bureau of Education has only recently completed.

Advance sheets from this Government report disclose a marked tendency in the direction of state and, in some cases, national supervision of American schools. Reviewing the legislation of the years 1919 and 1920, the federal bureau finds the states increasingly anxious to participate in school support and increasingly generous in making their appropriations for school purposes; more disposed than ever before to grant to teachers salaries which are commensurate with their services to society and determined to insist not only that attendance shall be required through longer school terms but that the truancy laws shall be more rigidly enforced.

The aim, however, is better education as well as more education. The states are enlarging and improving their facilities for training teachers, looking toward a constructive scheme for patriotic and Americanization education and the general elimination of illiteracy and adopting measures for the advancement of vocational efficiency. A development which the bureau regards as of especial significance is the eagerness manifested in many parts of the country to recodify school laws to the end that there may be brought within the confines of a single legislative act all of the statutory provisions of the state relating to public school education. In one year no fewer than five states wrote new codes and with one sweep of the pen put forever back of them all the legal inconsistencies and contradictions which so long made educational administration much more complicated and difficult than it needed to be.

Although many states are not yet ready for so drastic a measure, the time seems to be coming, when all children will be called upon by law to go to school until they are at least 16 years of age. Legislation on this subject is prolific, but some of it, because no attempt is made to enforce it, is hardly worth the paper on which it is written. All states now have attendance laws of some kind or other on their statute books. In most of them the laws mean exactly what they say and are so interpreted by school authorities and public alike, but in others evasion of the requirements is so simple a matter that no boy or girl need go to school after he is 12 years old. The next effort, the federal report urges, should be in the direction of eliminating exemptions, local option provisions and other "jokers" by which the opponents of compulsory attendance have contrived to nullify the regulations.

That teachers have joined public and legislatures in the campaign for more and better education is made clear by the registration reports coming out of summer schools in all parts of the country. The State of Texas, for instance, estimates that nearly 15,000 of its teachers are attending summer schools.

Of interest to educationists generally is the announcement that in two important cities revised salary schedules will go into effect in the fall. Chicago's 10,000 teachers are to receive increases ranging from $300 to $600. The program will add $4,250,000 to the municipal budget. In Philadelphia heads of departments in the high schools will be given $200 more annually, making the minimum salary $3400 and the maximum $4000. The new Chicago scale follows: Elementary teachers, $1500 minimum and $2500 maximum; high school, $2000 to $3800; elementary principals, $3000 to $4800; high school principals, $4300 to $5700.

The appeal for larger salaries for the teachers of adult immigrants in the New York evening elementary schools has more than abstract justice to commend it. In this case, as in so many others, fair play and expediency go hand in hand. More pay is asked for the teachers not merely because it is felt that they deserve it but because it is impossible under the present schedule to obtain a corps of instructors either large enough or adequately trained to do the work demanded. Although the passing mark was reduced from 70 to 49.5 per cent there were more than 300 vacancies in the staff in the middle of the last term. More than that, the 1317 authorized teaching positions were filled by 2411 different persons in the course of the year, indicating that even those men and women who agree to teach are not sufficiently interested or compensated to keep on with the work. The present plea is not for unusually large salaries. All that is sought is to have those who teach aliens the elements of language and citizenship put on the same pay basis with those who teach Americans in the evening high schools.

Acting on the suggestion of some of the city's largest business concerns New York is planning to establish in its various high schools a course in integrity and character building. A group of teachers, representative of all the schools, has interested itself in the matter and, in co-operation with the business houses, will prepare this summer an outline for the course which will be called ethical training.

Inspired by the success which has attended the movement in England the Workers' Educational Association of Canada contemplates a unification and considerable expansion of the work it is doing in the Province of Ontario. It hopes to obtain a federal grant of $10,000 a year which will be devoted to organizing advanced courses, both practical and cultural, for working men. It is suggested by the sponsors of the plan who include representatives of the labor interests as well as of the extension departments of the universities that the University of Toronto be named trustee of the proposed grant.

Canada is finding a certain encouragement in the fact that its institutions of higher learning are beginning to attract large numbers of young men and women of other countries. The 61 foreigners at McGill comprise students from 21 different nations. All the other dominion universities, including Alberta, Manitoba, British Columbia, Toronto and Queen's have more foreign students than ever before in their history.

Giving the English Student an Opportunity to Have Ideas

WE MAY recall the answer of the girl who upon being asked in her ethics class, "What is love?" confidently replied, "I don't know, but I have it written down in my notebook." That most of our college-acquired information is available in notebook form only is lamentable indeed, but that much of it—wherever it is—is untinged by any intelligent reflections or conclusions of our own is even more deplorable.

To consider the subject of English literature alone—how much critical ability, how much real appreciation of literature is developed in the college classes? English courses are usually conducted by means of lectures. A learned, scholarly teacher absorbed in his subject comes to class eager to share his wealth of knowledge and background with a group of students who are the product of various homes and of diverse environments.

As there is always a great deal of ground to cover, as the teacher believes in his own opinions, based as they are on experience and careful study, and as young people have little of interest or worth to contribute, it is simpler and easier for the teacher to deliver skillfully planned lectures, and for the students conscientiously to write full notes. The result is eminently satisfactory, for it is ever pleasant to the teacher to expound uncontradicted his own theories, and for the students to pass the course with the minimum of mental effort. The latter have but to listen and take down accurately the utterances of the former. This plus a little reading of the critics enables those with average memories to do creditable English work. An intelligent detailed study of the text itself—poem or prose—is practically unnecessary. If you protest I am exaggerating, attend some English classes in college. There are shining exceptions, I grant, but the exceptions are not numerous.

I do not maintain that all college students fail to examine pieces of literature, and to form their own judgment of them, but I do assert that they are not especially stimulated to individual opinions. Why should they be? If a more experienced person whose ideas they respect, outlines an author's life and works, grading them according to accepted standards, and pointing out their defects and excellencies—with examples to illustrate his statements—why should the students exert themselves to prove or disprove these statements?

Why Students Leave It to Teachers

Students are assured that Milton is a sublime poet, they are told what his best poems are, and their attention is called to his subject matter and style; they do not need to study Milton themselves in an attempt to discover what particular significance he has for them. If they should go to the trouble of doing this and their conclusions differed widely from those of the teacher and critics they would have no opportunity to express their views in the lecture room, and would hardly dare to do so in a paper or examination. For, after all, it is foolish to risk "flunking," and it is strangely true that most teachers—their own words to the contrary—like to be agreed with, and to have their own opinions—oh, somewhat disguised, of course—handed back to them. Therefore students seldom express original sentiments about authors and their writings, but go on repeating over and over the estimates worked out for them by others.

It may be argued that I am describing the stupid or lazy student, and also that I am discounting the chief benefit of college to students, that of learning from the experience of older, wiser people. I wonder.

It takes an exceptional student to verify—with little encouragement—the instructor's remarks, and to seek more hinted-at possibilities, and thus to acquire taste and discrimination in literature. But colleges have few exceptional students; they have more ordinary boys and girls who need to have opened up to them the wealth that may become theirs. Obviously any student who has to neglect a course will neglect that one in which the work has been painstakingly done for him.

Giving the Student a Chance

That the privilege of learning the conclusions arrived at by diligent scholars is invaluable to students I do not deny. This is an important factor in their college training. But I firmly contend at the same time there should be vastly more individual expression on the part of the students than there is at present. I believe they should be led to decide what they honestly think of certain pieces of literature. Let them be given a poem, for instance, perhaps, without knowing its author, and let them determine what it means to them, and venture without fear of ridicule or suppression to state their views. What matter if they thus condemn Shakespeare or Wordsworth so long as they do it intelligently and thoughtfully. The gain from the exercise of their own intellectual powers is surely greater than the parrot-like recital of undigested notebook information be it ever so accurate. Let students speak out in class, let them discuss and even argue a bit, but above all help them to develop their own reason and judgment! They may make heretical, hair-raising criticisms. If they do, remember they must live with their own minds, and only what they truly believe can vitally affect their actions or their influence.

If Milton be not sublime to me
What care I how sublime he be!

C. E. V.

The British Supply of Teachers Catches Up With the Demand

THE problem of the supply and training of teachers is receiving much attention in British educational circles. For the first time for many years the supply of teachers has caught up with the demand; and there is, at the present moment, a surplus in both the secondary and primary branches of the profession. According to the opinion of those best able to judge, however, this state of things is only temporary. It is certainly due to temporary causes, namely the dismissals of teachers on the grounds of economy, and the admission to the profession of a number of former soldiers. When the need for economy becomes less insistent, and when the schemes of training for former service men are terminated, it is confidently expected that the recruitment of the profession will once again fall below that required for an efficient education service. The gravity of the position can be judged from the figures for a typical city in the north of England where the number of intending teachers has shown a steady decline from 218 in the year 1903 to 73 in the present year.

Various methods of recruiting and training teachers have been tried from time to time and from the experience thus gained several general rules emerge, the observance of which is now recognized as being essential if the strength of the profession is to be maintained. The difficulties to be overcome are of several kinds. Many parents hesitate to face the expense of the long period of preparation during which no money is earned. In the case of boys, teaching, for various reasons, is not so attractive as it once was. They prefer more adventurous pursuits and callings in which they can see the results of their own efforts, and which offer them greater possibilities of development and promotion. It is an unfortunate fact that girls also are reluctant to enter the elementary branch of the profession, which still retains associations of inferiority dating from the introduction of compulsory education. It is surprising, and yet true, that the recent increase in facilities for free secondary education has contributed toward the decline in the number of entrants to the profession. The reason for this is that before modern developments in higher education came about the only way open to poor parents of obtaining a fair education for their children was to make them pupil teachers.

As the result of recent investigations into the problem by the director of education for the city of Manchester recommendations have been formulated which would seem to provide perhaps the most effectual means of encouraging the supply. In order that the recent improvements in conditions should be fully understood it is urged that complete information should be supplied at suitable stages of every child's school life as to courses of training, possibilities and prospects. This information should be disseminated by means of personal effort on the part of teachers in both secondary and elementary schools, and also by the distribution of pamphlets. Maintenance grants on a generous scale should be forthcoming and more accommodation in training colleges should be provided and officers should be appointed to carry out the work.

In the training of teachers great improvement has recently been shown. The old pupil teacher system, which admittedly turned out teachers skilled in certain points of school technique, failed to provide them with the broad and comprehensive education which is essential. This deficiency has now been made good by deferring professional training until the age of 17, at which the candidate spends a year in school as a student teacher followed by two or three years at a training college. Improved though it is, however, the system is still not perfect. There is a growing mass of opinion that the student teacher period is not so productive as it should be in professional skill due partly to the lack of personal responsibility in the attitude of the student to his teaching activities, and partly to the difficulty experienced by the head teachers of the practicing school in giving him suitable work and training. This criticism is being met by giving the student the opportunity of gaining experience in a large number of wisely selected schools.

When the collegiate stage is reached a further criticism arises. Dissatisfaction has for some time been felt on account of the segregation of the teachers' colleges. It is now the avowed aim of educational reformers to incorporate every training college with one of the universities.

THE HOME FORUM

Subject for a Picture

THE beach makes an irregular crescent, an immense sickle whose edge is uneven, as if it needed a Brobdingnagian farmer to sharpen it with his whetstone. The tide comes and goes. Sometimes it advances or retreats almost imperceptibly, gaining or losing by inches its submergence of sand and pebbles; or again it comes galloping in like a long line of countless white horses, and drags the big and little pebbles over and over as it retires. The curve of the beach alters from minute to minute; sun and sky contribute to a delicate and evanescent instability, in which the changes of color are so subtle that the eye must have had some training and practice to appreciate them, and to many who see it with less feeling for detail the scene has for the time being the fixed character of a painted landscape.

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There are a few huts at intervals along the upper reaches, and a few dories beached above high water. Practical fishermen, who may reasonably wonder, as they gather in their nets or lift their lobster pots, what summer colonists see to interest them in their appearance, live in the huts and go about their business in the dories. At times they must row carefully to avoid hitting the bathers. Fishermen perhaps respect the sea too much to play with it. I have sometimes thought that it would be an odd sight to see a fisherman in a bathing suit, but such a thing is not likely to happen. Catching fish and trafficking in lobsters seems to impart a characteristic aspect to these weather-beaten countenances; and the head of a practical fisherman would look an incongruous complement to a figure in a bathing suit. The fisherman-bather, moreover, in that brief and unfamiliar costume, would be made conspicuous by his self-conscious desire to shun observation.

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There is a widespread belief nowadays that everybody should be taught to swim. The Atlantic, though the bathers must needs stay close to the edge, has become an enormous bath tub. It could probably be plausibly shown that more people in proportion to population nowadays own bathing suits than at any preceding period. Shakespeare makes Cardinal Wolsey, in the distant days of Henry VIII, refer to "little wanton boys that swim on bladders," which were apparently the first "white wings" and an early form of the brightly painted board on which wanton little boys, whose parents can afford to buy it, nowadays propel themselves with splashing hands and feet along the margin of the beach. One may believe that adventurous urchins were the first discoverers of the pleasure of swimming, and that the discovery was made long before recorded history. Brave Horatius, "with all his harness on his back," swam the Tiber, and Leander, the Hellespont. But one can remember also when the honest, active frog was regarded as the best swimming instructor. As the frog kicked, so did the amateur: and presently found himself staying on the surface of the water and progressing in a triumphant, froglike fashion. Thus the present writer learned to swim, and, as he grew in skill and confidence, varied the performance, and outdid the frog, by turning over and swimming on his back. But nobody seems to admire the frog nowadays. His school is closed; he is no longer the popular swimming instructor. There are, to the eye of an old-fashioned swimmer, new and bewildering adaptations of arms and legs to this business of swimming. Youth "crawls" through the water: the arms imitate a windmill, and the legs perform like scissors. Brave Horatius, I fancy, swam like a frog.

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It is a matter of choice whether one will be a participant in this scene of aquatic gayety or an observer. Your bathing suit admits you to the sea or to a seat on the sand. With the ocean for a background the beach provides an animated motion picture in colors, and without the explanatory captions. It is a familiar spectacle, but always interesting, as is the behavior, individual or collective, of any gathering of human beings. But if one had never before sat on a beach, and never before heard of this pleasant pastime of bathing in the vasty deep, how oddly astonishing would be that spectacle. It upsets many a convention of formal existence by the simple process of substituting another convention of informality. I, for example, feel perfectly at home in my bathing suit as I sit on the beach, but how far from at ease I would feel in the same costume if I suddenly found myself sitting at a dinner party. This dignified gentleman contentedly clad in two abbreviated and bright blue garments and busily assisting a small boy similarly costumed to build a sand castle, would be utterly abashed if he appeared in his business office without a necktie. The gentleman, otherwise attired, would not build sand castles. Nor, for that matter, is the bathing suit necessarily without dignity.

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The ancient Roman soldiery, as I have seen them in pictures, wore a garment very much like a bathing suit. What with the helmet-like look of the rubber diving cap, and the toga-like effect of the enveloping wrap with which some bathers come along the beach I have seen individual figures very suggestive of young Greeks or Romans walking beside the Mediterranean.

There is yet another way to observe the beach. One may swim out, looking at the horizon, nothing but water between the swimmer and the edge of the world. So the swimmer senses the immensity of the sea; and then, turning, faces the contrast of the beach and its pleasure seekers. At that distance the figures lose their individuality and become moving bits of color in their bright bathing suits. Beach and ocean surf, fishermen's huts, bathers, and the clouds above them combine to make a "Bathing Scene in the United States" as it might be put on canvas by a distinguished painter.

R. B.

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"East Hampton," From the Etching by Childe Hassam

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Remembering in India

Whenever he shut his eyes he saw the English river. . . . It was a particular stretch of river. It began with the mill-race. There was a delicious damp smell of flour and hot waterweed. At first he was carried swiftly downstream between islands of rushes, the dark tapering kind, past the promontory ash to the deep pool. . . . He could remember the grouping of the dark alder bushes where the little black whirligigs darted out of the shadow into the light. It was generally spring, cuckoo-flower and ragged robin, whole fields of ragged robin, and the marsh violet, that dream flower, glimmering palely at the entrance to the dykes. If it was evening a snipe would be drumming, veering and diving over its nest. The reed-warbler builds in the rushes by the submerged willow; the parents are chattering and complaining a hundred yards downstream. Vain subterfuge; one knows that the nest is in the tall dark rushes, not in the sedge. Look over the boat's edge and watch the barred perch nosing through the weeds. One may land if one likes, so long as one keeps to the river and doesn't miss a reach. If one skips one has to start again. In the coppice the elder blossom is coming out, a different smell in flower and leaves; there is a glimmer of yellow from the iris in the rushes. . . . One year a turtle-dove built in the hawthorn underneath, and would let you survey her speckled coat as she sat rapt and brooding and would not budge. A helpless young jay has tumbled out of its nest in the ash, and is vibrating between the bark of the tree and a twig, wingless and tailless. It is a season of helpless young things. The small white hand of a mole appears out of the earth. But that was far away from the river. You have skipped. So back again to the mill.

Or is it a month earlier when the marsh-marigold and the black-thorn open the year, or a month later when the water-lily stem has burrowed up to the surface and unfolds its crinkled leaf, a flaming month of purple loosestrife, hemp agrimony and willow-herb, meadowsweet and the smell of hay.

Or if it were not the English river it would be a Himalayan scene, a forest track in cedarn cover, or an orchard under the mountains, pink almond blossom, white snow, and blue sky. There was a low spur of the Pir Panjal on which he had basked one morning in April gazing across the plain of Kashmir. It was in 1914 when he was on the way to Gilgit. He remembered three enormous hawthorn trees in full blossom, reeking in the sun like an English hedgerow in May. Lambs were bleating, cuckoos singing; the thyme was warm and fragrant on the bank. It was before the snows had melted, and the irises were all out, the small purple kind, growing in thick clusters in the meadows below; so close together that they looked like a blue crop. . . . It was like a home spring. A golden oriole was singing in a chemar tree in short catches like a thrush in June. His tent was pitched by a round pond covered with duckweed and bordered with young willows. On the far side of it lay a bright yellow mustard field, sweet-scented and humming with insects; and beyond over the tops of cedars he looked down on the broad valley, radiant with the variety of the soil, the red of the karewas, the brown and mauve land turned up by the plough, the green cornfields, the yellow scarves of mustard, and the Jhelum serpentining through it all and losing itself in the Woolar Lake under the shadow of Haramokh. He could see the dark gorge in the hills through which he would pass to Gilgit and the Pamirs, and farther east by the hill named Ahtang another gap whence by the Sind valley and the Zoji-la the road wound to Leh and Western Tibet. His mind was full of unpolitical pilgrimages, and into the paradise of his dreams, whether in mountain solitudes or by the English river, no bore, brown or white, ever entered.—Edmund Candler, in "Abdication."

To Some Modern Poets

You are the frail voices.
The indomitable rhythm of beauty
writhes under the claws of your pens;
Your eyes are twin candles burning flames of yearning desire toward the high sacred altar of poesy.
All that you sought to attain has eluded you;
You have tried, and your day is passing,
Yet grieve not;
Much that charms is small and fleeting
To the greatness of eternity. . . .
So grieve not
That your poems are the cool, fresh grass of a short Summer;
The flowers are few.

—Pascal d'Angelo, in The Century Magazine.

Parliament Hill

Have you seen the lights of London,
how they twinkle, twinkle, twinkle.
Yellow lights, and silver lights, and crimson lights, and blue?
And there among the other lights is
Daddy's little lantern-light,
Bending like a finger-tip and beckoning to you.

Never was so tall a hill for tiny feet
to scramble up,
Never was so strange a world to baffle little eyes,
Half of it as black as ink, with ghostly feet to fall on it,
And half of it all crammed with lamps, and cheerful sounds and cries.

Lamps in golden palaces, and station-lamps, and steamer-lamps,
Very nearly all the lamps that Mother ever knew,
And there among the other lamps is
Daddy's little lantern-lamp,
Bending like a finger-tip and beckoning to you.

—H. H. Bashford

THERE is a kind of common texture to the surfaces of things out-of-doors, as though they formed part of the same design, had been woven on the same loom. For the blue air and variant light envelope all things with a film of color, as with a veil. In winter, when the coverlet of snow gives literally a texture of its own to the whole landscape, there is still this veil of atmosphere: and the spring seems to weave into this veil a living sheen, which colors, vivifies the bleached surfaces of last year.

It is as though nature were an artist, and, like the Lady of the Lake, had woven an unending tapestry, in which the flowers and trees, the hills, the sea and sky form parts of a complex pattern, whose colors ever change but always harmonize. And this living tapestry is laid over the rough rock frame of earth, as if to cover up the dull strata of its past.

When an artist tries to imitate nature, to make a web, a picture of his own, he too covers an inanimate surface with a tapestry of colors; and the proof of his success will be a kind of texture: all the details will be parts of the same process, in accord and dependent on each other; nothing will stand out to call attention to its own discord.

An artist who seems to emphasize this kind of beauty is Childe Hassam: not only in his pictures, some of which seem to be woven out of abstract colors, but in his etchings, too, there is a charm of texture. It is most apparent in a series of prints made in East Hampton, Long Island, where he has used to good effect the designs wrought by sunlight and shadow,—spotting, "camouflaging" houses, lawns and roads as with a patch-work quilt of yesterday, or mottling the figure of a young girl with speckled beauties. His "Old New England House" loses its staid proportions and joins the festal throng of nature's handiwork, under the play of light and shade over its ancient shingles: even the "Home, Sweet Home, Cottage" seems to revert to nature before its time; and the "Steps," the "Old Doorway" and the "East Hampton" here shown have all this charm of atmospheric fabric. Mr. Hassam's treatment also seems to be in woven surfaces of crossing lines,—unlike most etchings, but with a decided texture all its own. Except in the nude figures, some of his marines have the quality of old lace, whose scalloped borders can be identified with the overlapping sheets of crisping foam that circle in the eddies of retreating waves.

One can see that all are the etchings of a painter, of one who had already long handled the brush and palette when he took up the needle; they are not so much studies in line as of tone, fabrics of light and shade, and can be proved by the quality of texture that they display.

W. S.

Honeybees As Poetry

The lore of the honeybee is very great. The bee people are among earth's little people, whose ways are quite past finding out. . . . No March catkin in the copse of hazlenuts wastes its sweetness on the desert air, nor spray of pussy willow, nor spotted spathe of skunk cabbage; for the bees are out in the fitful sunshine, yellow from tip to toe with the golden dust, sacking it on to their carrier hips, shaking it out for the chill winds to blow over thicket and swamp. . . . Soon the golden willows are in bloom, then the red maples in gold and garnet, and now every hive in the apiary is ahum with busy song.

From this day on until the last purple aster dies in October, till even the crinkled yellow straps on the witch-hazel stems are rimed with the breath of November, the honey maker is afield with his bees. . . .

The bees do not take me far from home—not more than three miles from the hive in any direction. They cannot fly three miles away and store honey, for they are gone so long and they burn so much of their load for fuel on the journey, that there is nothing left over when they get home. We do not go far, but how thoroughly we go! "He is a thoroughly good naturalist," says Kingsley, "who knows his own parish thoroughly." Does anyone know his parish better than the bee? We creep through the earliest open tepee flap of the skunk cabbage, even sipping at the sappy spiles of the sugar maples, on the sunny sides of the slopes, before the snows are all melted in the spring; we finger every fuzzy catkin of alder, willow, and poplar, slighting none, forgetting none of all the flowering throngs that march from spring to meet the hosts of autumn, bannered blue and white and gold. And even after the first frosts,

When come the calm, mild days as still such days do come,
To call the squirrel and the bee from out their winter home,

even then we shall fly out to the persimmon trees and suck the candied fruit that clings to the bare boughs, and, finding behind some spider-snared leaf a cluster of wild fox grapes, we shall drink deep from their wrinkled skins, now baggy with the rich old wine of Indian summer.

This is the true harvest of the hives—this sharing with the bees in the sweets and colors and perfumes of the blossoming fields; this sipping of the lips of flowers is as truly the harvest as the honey in the cells. . . .

Standing in my hillside apiary with my bees streaming away in a golden swarm across the fields, I seem

To feel the sentiment of being spread
O'er all that moves and all that seemeth still,

to touch with shaping hands the souls of apples, of unborn berries, acorns not in cradles yet, all little seeds and fruits, and the tender cobs waiting my coming with their infant corn. All these need my bees, and so need me. The winds and the wild bees also help, but the orchard would weep like Rachel for her children without my bees, as would thicket and garden, and the deep swamp where the sweet-pepper bush blooms.—Dallas Lore Sharp, in Harper's Magazine.

A Flexible Standard of English

A distinguished writer some years ago started a crusade in favor of pure English. He wished to counteract those influences which are forever at work debasing the standard of language; whether, as he seemed to think, that standard should be inalterably fixed, is yet another question. For in literature as in conversation there is a "pure English" for every moment of history; that of our childhood is different from today's; and to adopt the tongue of the Bible or Shakespeare, because it happens to be pure, looks like setting back the hands of the clock. Men would surely be dull dogs if their phraseology, whether written or spoken, were to remain stagnant and unchangeable. We think well of Johnson's prose. Yet the respectable English of our own time will bear comparison with his; it is more agile and less infected with Latinisms; why go back to Johnson? Let us admire him as a landmark, and pass on! Some literary periods may deserve to be called good, others bad; so be it. Were there no bad ones, there would be no good ones, and I see no reason why men should desire to live in a Golden Age of literature, save in so far as that millennium might coincide with a Golden Age of living. I doubt, in the first place, whether they would be even aware of their privilege; secondly, every Golden Age grows fairer when viewed from a distance. Besides, and as a general consideration, it strikes me that a vast deal of mischief is involved in these arbitrary divisions of literature into golden or other epochs; they incite men to admire some mediocre writers and to disparage others, they pervert our natural taste, and their origin is academic laziness.

Certain it is that every language worthy of the name should be in a state of perennial flux, ready and avid to assimilate new elements and be battered about as we ourselves are—is there anything more charming than a thoroughly defective verb?—fresh particles creeping into its vocabulary from all quarters, while others are silently discarded. There is a bar-sinister on the escutcheon of many a noble term, and if, in an access of formalism, we refuse hospitality to some item of questionable repute, our descendants may be deprived of a linguistic jewel. Is the calamity worth risking when time, and time alone, can decide its worth? Why not capture novelties while we may . . . why not throw them into the crucible to take their chance with the rest of us? An English word is no fossil to be locked up in a cabinet, but a living thing, liable to the fate of all such things. Glance back into Chaucer and note how they have thrivan on their own merits and not on professorial recommendations; thriven, or perished, or put on new faces!

I would make an exception to this rule. Foreign importations which do not belong to us by right, idioms we have enticed from over the sea for one reason or another, ought to remain, as it were, stereotyped. They are respected guests and cannot decently be jostled in our crowd; let them be jostled in their own; here, on British soil, they should be allowed to retain that primal signification which, in default of a corresponding English term, they were originally taken over to express.—Norman Douglas, in "Alone."

Models and Experience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHETHER aware of it or not, each one is fashioning his life according to some model. One may not be conscious of making an effort to conform to a chosen pattern, but each one is nevertheless, day by day, molding his character in the likeness of that which most occupies his thinking. This is, of course, only another way of saying that as one "thinketh in his heart, so is he." Character is, indeed, simply the expression of the habitual manner and quality of one's thought; but because one's innermost thinking is not always easily analyzed, crucial moments are often surprisingly revelatory of unsuspected strength or of disappointing weakness, where courage was supposed to exist. The actual strength or the inherent weakness of character is enhanced by the choice, moment by moment, of good or of evil; and the trials and testing times that seem to appear in all human experience, eventually compel the inevitable accurate appraisal.

The advantage of having a noble and well-comprehended model to which one wishes and intelligently endeavors to conform his thinking, thus becomes apparent. He who knows what he is working for and vigilantly shapes his every thought according to his ideal, hastens the unfolding of his character in the likeness of his model. Such a one becomes a well-disciplined thinker. His abilities are proportionably enlarged by the urge of ceaselessly discriminating choice between what is like and what is unlike his ideal; and because his efforts are thus intelligently directed, they are increasingly successful.

But how many are there who have models that are worth bringing out in their lives? How many are there who, through a long term of years, have continued to be satisfied to work for what, in earlier steps, seemed good to them? Indeed, how many there are who, with merely vague notions about what they are striving for, are unwittingly or hopelessly fashioning their lives according to the unworthy, or the indefinite, or the imperfect conceptions held in general mortal belief! Concerning this point, Mrs. Eddy asks in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 248): "What is the model before mortal mind? Is it imperfection, joy, sorrow, sin, suffering? Have you accepted the mortal model? Are you reproducing it? Then you are haunted in your work by vicious sculptors and hideous forms. Do you not hear from all mankind of the imperfect model? The world is holding it before your gaze continually. The result is that you are liable to follow those lower patterns, limit your life-work, and adopt into your experience the angular outline and deformity of matter models."

To be told that one should accept and strive to emulate nothing less than the perfect model may seem to be disconcerting, when the repeated failures of mortal experience are considered. But it was the perfect model which Jesus the Christ presented to mankind, and which he, moreover, declared that his followers must accept. "Be ye therefore perfect," he said, "even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Jesus well knew the seeming effect of human thinking upon human lives. He knew that existence would continue to seem unsatisfying just so long as men think mortal, imperfect thoughts; and that existence would begin to be seen as immortal and truly achieving, just in the proportion that thought is modeled "according to the pattern" which, as it was said in reference to Moses' experience, was revealed "in the mount."

The reasonableness of adopting the perfect model for one's every thought and deed rests upon the Scriptural teaching that God and spiritual man are inseparable, and that all that God is and has is therefore reflected in His spiritual creation. As one begins to conform his thinking to this perfect model, the law of perfection naturally begins to govern and to transform all the experiences and affairs which are embraced in this spiritualized thinking. No one need be so foolish as to claim that a mortal can ever become perfect; but everyone may affirm and increasingly prove that, as Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 247), "Immortal men and women are models of spiritual sense, drawn by perfect Mind and reflecting those higher conceptions of loveliness which transcend all material sense."

The effect of this intelligent endeavor to accept the faultless model of perfect God and perfect man as the basis of all one's thinking, is an immediate improvement in the outward manifestations of better thinking. Health is conceived of as spiritual wholeness, not dependent upon or destroyed by bodily conditions. Happiness and abundance are likewise discovered to be states of spiritual thinking, quite apart from material conditions. All the possibilities of perfect and beautiful being begin to unfold before one's purified thinking; and proof after proof of the power of a scientific, righteous thought in overcoming discordant material experiences increases one's confidence in affirming, as did Paul, "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Rights of the Public

IN THE final analysis, no matter what beliefs are entertained to the contrary, all claimed individual rights in industry, production, transportation, and communication, are secondary to and dependent upon the public right. This is not an easy lesson to learn. It is easy enough to state the proposition, and easy to argue its elucidation. The lesson is hard to learn because of the persistency of self-interest, sympathy, or prejudice in interposing extraneous testimony and arguments in behalf of what are too often regarded as inalienable individual prerogatives.

The tendency to disregard the paramount public right is explainable when the fact is recalled that the growth of what are today recognized as indispensable public utilities, the railroads, the telegraph, the postal system, and all the other organizations which are depended upon daily and hourly in the ordinary course of business, are instruments and devices of comparatively recent development. So, also, may it be said of coal mining and the production and distribution, on a nation-wide basis, of fuel. It is only within recent years that the inter-relation or co-operation of industry became established to an extent where the failure of one related unit to function would cause cessation, or serious interruption, of all the other component parts. Thus it may be said that until this dependent relationship was established, the larger right of the public to the assured continuance of the functioning of the related parts was not fully recognized.

Of course a right, if it exists at all, has always existed. The public has no greater right to expect and demand the uninterrupted enjoyment and use of those things necessary and convenient to the general welfare now than it had a hundred years ago. But a century ago it made little difference whether coal was mined in the United States in commercial quantities, or whether ways were provided for transporting fuel and fuel oils from one place to another. Until the railroads were built it mattered little whether one or a dozen stable hands at stage-coach depots quit their work and left it to others to perform. The pony express riders carried the few letters across the plains, and travelers journeyed from place to place and from state to state in such conveyances as they found available or to their liking. Tallow dips and crude oil lamps supplied light for cottage and mansion, church and theater. The telephone and the telegraph came into common use but yesterday, comparatively speaking. There were no public utilities, hence the right of the public in their uninterrupted operation was not asserted.

The important fact should be remembered that the whole social and industrial structure of the world has been built up, gradually and solidly, on a foundation of co-operation and the recognition of that fundamental law of civilization which provides that that which contributes the greatest benefits to the greatest number shall be regarded as the rule of action. Now it should not be forgotten that it has been agreed, perhaps unanimously, that this is a just rule, fair to all concerned. Like some other rules, however, the occasion may arise when its observance seems to work a hardship in individual instances. But even those who claim most ardently to champion personal liberty of action would hardly insist that the owner of a controlling interest in a street railway or an electric-lighting plant would be justified, because he chanced to become dissatisfied with the net earnings of his properties, in refusing to continue the service upon which the public had become dependent. That such an eventuality may be guarded against, laws and regulations have been provided to insure the uninterrupted operation of such utilities. Duly constituted boards and commissions fix the rates which may be charged for service, these being higher or lower according to prevailing basic costs of operation.

There was a time, and not long ago, when the owner of the local telephone "exchange" and the owner of the horse-car line in the up-state village conducted their business without reference to those regulations which have since been imposed. But with the gradual absorption, as it were, of all such industries by industry in general, and as the continued service of all, and at prices reasonable to all concerned, became necessary to the comfort, convenience, and well-being of all the people and the profitable operation of related industries, the way was found to compel, by reasonable processes, their uninterrupted participation in the larger plan.

It is not altogether strange that Labor, representing as a unit a great mass of organized wage earners, has been slow to recognize the inevitable trend of affairs. Asserting the right to "commercialize" its product and to place in competition as one of the recognized units of the national social and industrial fabric, it has sought to immunize itself from the operation of a rule recognized as fundamentally sound. Willing to profit by the reasonable regulation of Capital and the investments which are represented by it, Labor resists the logical application of similar processes to itself. It has sought to make itself more powerful than Capital, yet it pleads for an immunity which it has no right to claim.

It was as inevitable that the application of the rule of reasonable regulation should eventually be applied to organized labor as that it should be applied to organized capital. The claim to immunity fails when the readiness to serve the public is declared. Thus the right and authority of the Railroad Labor Board to fix the wages and to prescribe the working conditions of those engaged in the transportation service is established by the recognition of the right to control and regulate the charges which the carriers may impose for the service they render. This right does not in any sense contemplate the asserted right of confiscation and eventual public ownership. The fundamental right of public regulation and control has been established. That its exercise may seem to transgress the asserted personal prerogatives of the individual does not defeat the right of the public to that reasonable service which improved conditions of living have made necessary.

While the Allies Wait

PUBLIC opinion is growing restless at the reparation delay. It is tiring of commissions and conferences and threats, and is rising in the demand that something shall be done. Germany revels while the Allies ponder. She dances, she sings, she lives for today. She goes to work with a job to go to, and talks business prospects while her neighbors walk the streets. She winks at demands for billions, and to insistent calls says: "Get them!" But how about the victors? France partly lies in waste and her budget is all awry. Great Britain sells her ships for a fraction of their worth. America finds her vessels idle and her labor market heavily overloaded.

"On with the dance," quotes Germany, "let joy be unconfined." And she awaits tomorrow calmly, the tomorrow on which the Allies are finally to settle the reparations problem and the morrow which never comes. For years reparations have been bandied about like a household word. For years they have been cast before the public gaze, and today sees the situation worse than when the question first arose. Conferences take the matter up where premiers leave off, and commissions take the matter up where conferences leave off. Thus from one to another the problem goes, and yet it remains unsolved. And unsolved it will be until the interests of each are sacrificed for the interests of the whole.

The Vicious Circle

SOME of those defenders of what they choose to describe as "constitutional liberty," though by just what process of deductive reasoning is not apparent, persist in their insistence that the effort to restore the traffic in light wines and beer is actuated by a desire to enforce the intent of the Constitution of the United States, as expressed in the Eighteenth Amendment, and not to make impossible what, to everyone else, has been regarded as the real purpose of the Amendment and the law designed to make it effective. An official and acting spokesman for what is called the "Constitutional Liberty League of Massachusetts," has endeavored to call this newspaper to account for some comment made in its news columns regarding the filing of a petition seeking a reference to the people of Massachusetts of the law recently passed providing for state and national co-operation in enforcing the prohibition law. He has submitted what he perhaps regards as a convincing brief and argument in support of his contention that the constitutional provision outlawing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating alcoholic beverages does not contemplate the enactment of a law by Congress forbidding the traffic in drinks of a higher alcoholic content than that which the legislative authority may see fit to fix.

Congress has seen fit to prohibit the manufacture and sale of beverages whose alcoholic content is one-half of 1 per cent or over, and the exercise of that authority has been specifically upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. So while the self-styled defenders of constitutional liberty may insist that Congress has exceeded its constitutional authority, and that the only proper course would have been to legalize the manufacture and sale of beverages of greater alcoholic potency, they are only perpetuating the vicious circle of futile argument. The spokesman referred to above professes a willingness to obey the mandates of the constitutional provision, possibly because openly to teach and advise disobedience would weaken the case of those who are actually opposing its provisions. But this observance of the fundamental law appears to be conditioned upon the success of the movement to relax the terms of the enforcement code. There seems to be the willingness to permit the enforcement of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, provided those who desire to manufacture and dispense the liquors are permitted to dictate their potency and to decide whether or not they are intoxicating. This they claim to be able to do better than the lawmakers, national and state, who have come to agreement upon the subject.

Of course it all resolves itself into a simple proposition, apparent enough to everyone. The fight is not to make legal the manufacture and sale of non-intoxicating beverages. It is to restore beer to its lost status, and incidentally to make possible the traffic in all sorts of intoxicating drinks. With these will come, despite the promise of the "friends of constitutional liberty," the saloon and all its attendant and accompanying vices. Men and women cannot be made drunk by the beverages, the sale of which is permitted under the existing law. The brewers and the panderers want to regain the privilege of supplying drinks which will place their former victims and millions of recruits in their power. That is what they call constitutional liberty—the license to make men and women and boys and girls drunk.

These agitators know that it will never be possible to bring about the repeal of the constitutional Amendment authorizing the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic. Their hope is that the American people, either by casting affirmative votes for the amendment of the Volstead Act, or by a failure to go to the polls in support of avowed friends of that law, will open the door to the virtual nullification of the enforcement code. The real friends of constitutional liberty are those who are preparing themselves to defeat any such undertaking

The Channel Tunnel Project

MANY have been the opinions advanced for and against the English Channel tunnel project during the 120 years since this engineering feat was first proposed. Several times, too, in that 120 years, the plan has seemed to be on the very verge of consummation, but always something has intervened. The latest of these occasions was in 1919, when for a time it looked as if definite action was really going to be taken; but then, as always had happened, Government sanction was not obtained. Thus the project hung fire, and only as lately as July 6, last, when Sir Arthur Fell, who for many years has been one of the most ardent champions of the project, asked Mr. Lloyd George whether the removal of the Government veto on the construction of the tunnel would form one of the subjects for discussion at the next meeting with M. Poincaré, the Premier replied that he did not think such a discussion would be useful at present.

During the World War opinion in the British Isles crystallized into a condition of almost complete unanimity in favor of the plan, and many were the statements made to show how invaluable in the conduct of the war such a tunnel would have been, and what a tremendous saving would have thereby eventuated. It is true that the project would have involved the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, but, as was pointed out more than once at that time, the cost of the tunnel was being spent every four or five days of the war. Now, however, that the immediate stress has passed, enthusiasm in some important quarters has waned, and appearances are that the project is once more at a standstill.

It would be idle here to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the plan, but it is well to remember that practically every project in the past involving a radical departure from accepted ideas has been opposed out of all reason, until its acceptance has been forced by the silent influences of the advancing times. Moreover, in many instances the very arguments which have been advanced against such projects have been found to picture conditions directly opposite to what has proved to be the case. There are those today who can recall the mild panic caused by the fiction story published in the early '80s, which purported to describe a secretly and rapidly conducted invasion of England, scheduled to occur when the tunnel was constructed. There are few, if any, today, however, who would dare to advance that as a valid reason for opposing the project.

The chambers of commerce of both France and England are in favor of the plan. To the ordinary observer it has many outstanding advantages which are hard to discount. And yet the British Government still hesitates to give its consent. There must be some reason. Why is it not forthcoming? After all, it surely is only a matter of time now before this great forward step will be taken.

Chess Masters' Tournament in London

FOR the first time since the beginning of the World War the chess masters are gathered in international tournament. This time London is the scene, and the rising star of the last meeting in Petrograd, Capablanca, is leading the field in the daily battles in Central Hall, Westminster. Battle, rather than game, is the right name for an encounter at chess, in the opinion of some of its votaries. Indeed, there is one writer who has evolved an elaborate system of chess play based upon the fundamentals of military strategy.

Chess as a subject for essayists, whether they are intent on teaching methods of play or merely on entertaining their readers, has always been a fruitful theme. There is something romantic about the picturesque forms of the pieces, with their designations of king, queen, bishop, knight, rook and pawn, words full of connotations for the imaginative. Newell W. Banks, American checker champion, and somewhat of a chess master as well, says that chess has a strong visual appeal because of the varied beauty of the pieces. The progress of an actual game has more than once inspired writers to invent stories that would set forth their movements and the various evolutions arising out of maneuvers of attack and defense, and out of the tactics incident to the queening of a pawn. Such a story is the basis of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Looking-Glass Land," and A. A. Milne's recent book of essays contains a delightful fragment of the chess romance he says he would like to write some day.

That chess should be visually beautiful is appropriate to the very character of the game. The game of checkers, with its austere pieces all alike except for the opposing colors of the "men" engaged, depends heavily upon memory, according to expert players. As Harry Pillsbury, one-time American chess champion, put it: "Chess is what you see; checkers is what you know." Bonar Law, in opening the present London Chess Congress, answered his own question: What are the characteristics of great chess players? The game requires, he said, the power of looking ahead, of seeing farther than one's opponent; powers of concentration, a great deal of imagination, patience, and vigilance—vigilance perhaps more than any other quality.

It is appropriate that the present congress should be held in England, where chess interest is so widespread that provincial team matches with 200 or more boards simultaneously engaged are frequently held. During the last few years an increase of chess interest in the United States and Canada has been evident. Canada has its representative in the present congress, but the United States must get what satisfaction it can out of being represented by a foster-son, so to speak, the Cuban, Capablanca, who is chess champion of the world by virtue of his victory over Emanuel Lasker a year ago at Havana. The American chess champion, Frank Marshall, elected to pass the summer as usual at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Will Capablanca win first place in the tournament? Many chess players believe so, even while they frankly admit their preference for a more dashing style of play than that which characterizes the modern school, so-called, the subtle play for small advantages with the draw always in sight, of which "Capa" is the chief exemplar. There is Aljechin, for example, whose "sound sacrifices" are something more than an echo of Paul Morphy's brilliant style of play, and who seems sure of second place, with Rubinstein third.

Whoever wins first, second, and third place, one may be sure of some remarkable play by the others, all worthy of a place among master players: Maroczy, Snosko-Borowsky, Waltuch, Atkins, Marotti, Watson, Yates, Bogoljubow, Vidmar, Tartakover, Morrison, Reti, and Euwe. In providing the first prize, £250, the Chess Circle of the House of Commons is doing an historic service to the game, for the book of this tournament will be a crystallization of modern chess play that will be a guide to the lovers of the game for years to come.

Good Competitors vs. Good Students

DOING away with competition in the colleges of the United States would not revolutionize athletics alone. The whole academic system would come tumbling down, for it is founded upon competition. There is the race to enter; the better the college, the stiffer the race. Perhaps that competition is justified because it sifts out those who have the will and the capacity for higher learning. But once chosen, would it not be possible to rely upon that selection and permit the students then to pursue knowledge and wisdom for their own sakes? Cast out the drones, surely—but allow liberty of interest and accomplishment to the individual.

If there be things which are indispensable—and perhaps a study of Grimm's law is indispensable for the student of English literature, and of epistemology for the student of ethics—then see that they learn them by all means—but do not insist that they know them better or worse than the next man. Seeing themselves lined up in order, 87 per cent, 85.5 per cent, 84.3 per cent, all the way down through the class, gives them a wrong emphasis.

It is not good students who stand at the top of their classes today, but good competitors. The college has become a microcosm in which the successful man first finds himself and rejoices in his strength. There he is in training for that major sport of life, the economic competition. Yet who has heard it said that the purpose of a university should be to teach a man how to make a million dollars, or a billion?

Editorial Notes

IT IS characteristic of France to turn an unfavorable situation to good account. Even her old bogey of a declining population has been clipped of many of its terrors. While the increase of population for 1921 was only 117,000, as against 160,000 for the previous year, the cry has gone forth that "France is a country of 100,000,000 inhabitants." Of course, this latter sizable figure counts many heads on African soil, both north and south of the Sahara, that by expert guidance and administration are coming more completely within the orb of the ancient kingdom of the Capets. No doubt this inflation, cultural and territorial, will cause much satisfaction to the French people, particularly those who like to scan the horizon for military safeguards. But, as far as nations go, if the quality be good, does the quantity really make so very much difference?

AN UNUSUAL thing is happening today in Tzechoslovakia. Owing to strengthening internal conditions, her currency is becoming more and more stabilized, this being reflected in the increase in the value of the crown from 19 to 31 centimes in four months. This condition, hopeful as it may appear, is paradoxically working a severe hardship on industry, for the ever-decreasing mark, now sold around 12 cents per hundred, has made German production so much cheaper that Germany is now invading markets formerly held by the Tzechs. The increasing value of the crown is thus working to embarrass industry, which is confirmed by reports that factory hands are being laid off and business generally is quiet. Thus we see a paradox—Tzechoslovakia is unfortunate for the very reason of her good fortune.

WHEN an autocratic government is no longer able to prevent, either through its police or the general fear it inspires, the lampooning of its weaknesses on the stage, it is fairly certain that it is losing its grip. Evidence that this condition is beginning to appear in Russia is furnished in Moscow. In summer gardens there, where elaborate vaudeville performances are given every night, the actors do not hesitate to poke fun at the troubles of the Soviet régime. Audiences laugh heartily at these sallies and applaud jokes about their worthless money and the fact that it takes a million rubles to buy a "few karats of food."

IT HAS been reported that a word of 152 syllables has been found in the Sanskrit. This is obviously quite an improvement on Aristophanes' coined word of seventy-seven syllables, and completely outdistances the English contender, "disestablishmentarianism." Outside of the unique place these monstrosities occupy in the economy of languages, it is to be remembered that they, to the contrary notwithstanding, admit of facile pronunciation compared to the lowly little English word of but one syllable—"No!" Try them and see.

IN A financial field already crowded with rupees, marks, kronen, francs, guilders, pesetas, shillings, florins, yen—some 600 coins in all being recognized in the legal tender of world commerce—now elbows in the brand new little lat. Latvia, the energetic little nation recently recognized by the United States, has decided to give her printing presses a rest, retire her paper rubles, and establish a new unit of currency with a gold basis—to have the same value as the franc. May her tribe increase!